CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,902—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whaler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whaler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman,	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Steamers. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	...P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	...Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BAQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	26th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket issued from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).... Rs. 590
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 990.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about,
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	29th June.
ARABIA	George Read	13th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KAILHA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines :—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.
BRITISH INDIA.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
ANCHOR LINE.
RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
ORIENT-PACIFIC.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
INDO-CHINA AND APCAR.
PACIFIC MAIL.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tickets Issued and Berths Reserved to Calcutta and Colombo, by *Quickest, Shortest* and *Cheapest* Routes.

Illustrated Hand-Books and Sailing Lists free on application to

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
8, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY!

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,

OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC. THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

MANILA ROPES

BY

HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.

DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
20	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
21	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
22	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
23	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
24	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
25	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
26	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	39 14	27
27	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
28	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
29	26 9	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
30	27 4	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
31	27 15	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
32	28 11	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
33	29 8	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
34	30 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 9	41 10	35
35	31 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
36	32 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
37	33 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
38	34 6	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
39	35 8	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
40	36 11	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
41	38 0	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
42	39 6	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
43	40 13	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
44	42 5	76 7	58 12	50 15	71 11	56 13	49 6	45
45	43 14							

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life. Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being three free of Premiums before age 50; this premium

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Princes Dock, Shed M.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 60 TONS OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAK-WOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1903, for the supply of the above Boards.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG, Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Including Indian Midland Section.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1903, for the supply upto :—

700 TONS OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS

of the best quality for early delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG, Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd June, 1903.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a

SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Re. 1-8,
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STERLING CHAIN, Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2,
OR AN
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10	Do.	„ 20 „ ...	200
100	Do.	„ 4 „ ...	400
100	Do.	„ 3 „ ...	300
300	Do.	„ 3 „ ...	600
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LISTS OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

CASSUM ESSA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDWIN CHARLESWORTH HAMNETT, late Mining Engineer and Contractor, Bombay.
KANJI VALLUBH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
C. H. T. BEAMAN, late Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Bombay.
A. O'LANGHLIN, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Barrister-at-Law, late Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay.
ARTHUR HENRY COLEDANE, late a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Karachi.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Ag. Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BOARD of TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay offer premiums of Rs. 1,500 and two of Rs. 500 each for the best sets of Plans with Estimates, on three sites for the housing of the Poorer Classes. The Buildings to be designed in accordance with the Board's Building Regulations and the Municipal By-laws and submitted not later than the 15th of July, 1903.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Engineer of the Trust, who will also on application supply to all Architects, printed conditions with the plan of the sites and Building Regulations of the Board.

By Order of the Board.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., Acting Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department No. 2748-A, dated the 16th May 1903, embodied in Government of Bombay's Resolution No. 67, dated 27th idem, Marine Department, to raise a Loan of 4 1-2 lakhs, INVITE TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 only.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act II of 1902 the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from the above Loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the Interest Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5 per cent. on Application.
20 „ on Allotment.
25 „ on 17th October, 1903.
25 „ on 17th January, 1904.
25 „ on 31st March, 1904.

Interest will be calculated on the First Instalment from date of Allotment and on subsequent Instalments from date of Payment of such Instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before Allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The Deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1903, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their Instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's Receipt for the amount so paid with their Tender.

R. P. BARROW, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 12th June, 1903.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of Karachi Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs. annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose for Rupees and engage if my offer be accepted in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the

I require the amount in Debentures of Rupees each.

Signature, Address.

Dated

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EVERY DOG OWNER

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. James Lawton's Furniture, Piano, Milner's Safe, etc. at Lal Bungalow, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, to be SOLD TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 28th Inst.

TO LET.—HUN[illegible] at Clare Road, Byculla, has 25 Rooms, large compound, suitable for Hotel, Orphanage, Hospital or Mission School. Apply at the premises.

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KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. A perfect palatable Cream, Agreeable to the taste, Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle, Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., LD., Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed. For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose. 100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA, ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS AND AT

MONGINI BROS., CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

A only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible] Court, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT Per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.........Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.........4	„
„ 6 Months.........4½	„
„ 12 Months.........5	„
„ 2 Years.........5½	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co

66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes :—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes :—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," shown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET

A Large Airy OFFICE ROOM, on the First Floor in ROGAY BUILDING, Apollo Street. For Rent apply to

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co., Green Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

A SET of TWO ICE MACHINES, Ether System, Wests Patent complete with all accessories and Ice Cells, together with a Turbine from Harris & Co., Daublin, working up to 80 H. P.

The Machines are adapted to work with either Water or Steam Power. Examination of the Machines is invited.

For further particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY, Hindu Ice & General Mills Co., Ld., Delhi.

DEVJEE MALJEE. INDIAN JEWELLER. No. 19, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MAKER and SELLER of all SORTS of Pure Indian Gold ORNAMENTS and JEWELLERY ARTICLES highly polished on the Machine, same as the ENGLISH MAKE.

Charges Moderate. Orders Carefully Executed.

E. DUCKETT & Co., MONUMENTALISTS OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900,

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

Beauty

FOR keeping the SKIN COOL, preventing and curing Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Freckles Insect Bites, Wrinkles, Sore Eyes, Rashes, etc. there is nothing so harmless or so efficacious as "ICILMA NATURAL WATER." Sold by Army and Navy Stores, Bombay and Calcutta.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA, GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR 227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY 7 Southampton Row, High Holborn London, England.

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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First insertion ....Rs. 5
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.
N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.
NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
164, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to
"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."
NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £37,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co,
Chief Agents, Madras.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 25.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 5/8	+ 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£96 3/4	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 5/16	+ 1/16
2 months hence	24 1/16	unchanged
Spot in New York	52 5/8	do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14	+ 1
Berlin	20·40	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 3/8	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	do
6 "	2 7/8 pr ct	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 1/2 pr ct	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £4,00,000 for Germany.
Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 3-16, June-July. Flat.
Metals:—Copper Braziers £63.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 1s 6d.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s. 6d.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-2d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 29 3-4. June-July. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 7-8. June-July, Sellers. Tone easier.
Linseed Bold 40. June-July. Sellers. Tone easier.
Arrivals.—Steamer, Salfordia, Idar.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 3,000. Spot 7 00 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·73	6·71	6·65	6·10
+ 7	+ 8	+ 10	+ 15
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·62	5·41	5·37	5·36
+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3
Feb.-Mar.			
5·35			
+ 3			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.	
Do. last year	3,300	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	
Do. do. Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	13·25	unchanged
Futures, month of July	12·25	— 5
Do. do. December	9·95	+ 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/16	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	12·11	+ 4
Do. do. December	9·81	unchanged
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 25th June, 1903:—

Cotton	4,795 bales.
Wheat	13,077 cwts.
Linseed	8,262 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	12,121 "
Gingellyseed	4·6 "
Poppyseed	3,114 "
Groundnuts	2 "
Castorseed	2,800 "
Rice	10,553 "
Myrabollams	633 "
Cottonseed	2,818 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

COTTON.—Speculative operators have again been at work in the American markets and a further advance has been established during the week under review. As New York is the market principally concerned in these operations we give below last week's rates, and the prices ruling yesterday, i. e., in the telegram received this morning.

	18th June.	25th June.	
Mid Uplands	12·40	13·25 plus	·85
Futures Month of July	12·16	12·95 "	·79
" " December.	9·85	9·95 "	·10

From this it will be seen that the advance is in spot and near Futures, and the report current here that the July settlement in New York will be an exceedingly large one, leads to the belief that top prices have not yet been reached. It will be seen that New Crop has not been affected by the rise to any extent. In our local market also the effect has been slight, and though the volume of business passing during the week has been large this advance is confined principally to high class Oomras and Broach as these grades are in good demand and becoming scarce. Prices all round are from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 higher than last week, the latter price being for the abovementioned grades. Exporters to Europe were buying freely up to yesterday when the demand fell off somewhat, the Continent, apparently, withdrawing to await developments in America. Japan has also been in the Market and taken a fair share in the business done. The local mills have been better buyers and have picked up several lots of Cotton during the week.

In New Crop the business reported is small and prices have fluctuated between Rs. 234 and Rs. 230 for good M. G. Broach, delivery 25th March 1904, and Rs. 183 and Rs. 179 for Fully Good Bengals, delivery 25th January, 1904. Sales are also reported in the bazaar of fine M. G. Bengals, November-December delivery, at Rs. 193.

WEATHER.—The monsoon has apparently set in but the rainfall up-country is not as satisfactory as it might be, and many places are still dry. Heavy rain next month will materially improve things, and this may be looked for as reports point to a strong monsoon current approaching us.

LINSEED.—The market opened at the beginning of the week at Rs. 7 per cwt., declined to Rs. 6-14, rose on Wednesday again to Rs. 7, and closes quiet at Rs. 6-14, buyers. A moderate business has been done.

RAPESEED.—The market has been quiet but steady and rates have varied but slightly. A fair business has been put through at or about the following rates:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	5	10	0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	5	15	0	"
Yellow Guzerat	"	6	1	0	"

POPPYSEED has been quiet, and a small business is passing at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-7-6. The closing quotation is Rs. 6-7.

WHEAT.—The market throughout the week has been steady and prices have fluctuated but slightly. A fair business has been done, and the market closes very steady at the following rates, soft white being in good demand:—

Club No. 1	Rs.	28	8	per candy
Soft Red Ahmedabad	"	27	4	"
Hard Red	"	24	0	"

CASTORSEED continues dull and inactive, and there is little or nothing doing, the rate quoted being Rs. 21.

FREIGHTS.—A moderate business has been done during the past week. Antwerp has been booked at 13s. 6d., Liverpool 14s. 6d., and Dunkirk at 12s. 6d., ready steamers. A line is reported to have been done for July, option Marseilles 12s. 3d., Hamburg 12s. 9d. and Amsterdam 13s. For July-August a moderate business has been booked at 12s. 9d. named ports, and for August a line is reported to have been done for Hamburg at 12s. 9d. The market closely steady.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued firm and seldom has 1s. 4 1-32d. Bank Demand not been obtainable. Bank T. T. at 1s. 4d. can be had practically for nine consecutive months ahead and exchange is thereby reduced to a charming simplicity. As long as cotton remains at its present high level, and India in consequence continues unable to buy Manchester goods except on small lines, so long will exchange remain steady. Small fluctuations are not only likely but desirable, but the general tone and tendency of exchange at present is steadiness. Government did not do quite so well with their Council Bills and T. T. this week as last, the applications at 1s. 4d. being less. But considering the time of the year Government have every reason to congratulate themselves on the demand for their Bills. Money is easier here as might be expected. All that is wanted now is heavy rain in July all over India, for although many places have had rain already, many are dry as yet.

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 20th June, compared with the previous week:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	9,43,817	Decrease.
Other Deposits	1,01,612	Increase.
Sundries	39,980	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	5,00,968	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	35,618	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	3,79,066	Increase.
Loans do.	2,18,191	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	3,03,933	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	1,18,178	Decrease.
Sundries	22,290	Increase.
Cash	14,66,2,61	Decrease.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 15 lakhs up, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 5 per cent. per annum. At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay held on Thursday last, the 25th instant, the Bank rate was reduced one per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum. The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 14 lakhs up the rate of interest remaining unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 12th instant brought £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,90,000
Bombay	"	21,50,000
Madras	"	14,30,000
	Rs.	57,70,000

The mail of the 19th instant brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	24,90,000
Bombay	"	18,80,000
Madras	"	13,10,000
	Rs.	56,80,000

The mail of the 26th instant brings £80,000 silver and £10,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,60,000
Bombay	"	36,00,000
Madras	"	1,30,000
	Rs.	42,90,000

At the weekly allotments on Wednesday last only 41·60 lakhs were given at 1s 4d. The minimum rate received 55 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers to the amount of 8·40 lakhs were allotted. The minimum rate received 55 per cent. Extra allotments of Council Bills were made of 1·20 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Rs. 10,000 on Madras at the same rate. The amount to be alloted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	100
4 per cent " "	1940	101
5 per cent " "	Tansa	116
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	1963	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs.	61-4-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	61-4-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	61-2 0
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1-6

The market for Silver has fluctuated but slightly during the week, and only a small business has been done at current rates. For Bar Gold the market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the end of last week it was rumoured that the Government of India were on the eve of notifying their intention regarding New Rupee Loans for the Current Financial Year, but the report turned out to be baseless. There is now a general feeling of expectation in the market that the Loans will be announced some time during the next week or ten days. Operators in this market have apparently resigned themselves to the opinion that the Government will not issue a Loan for more than one crore, in which case the market for Paper is not likely to go lower than present levels. It should, however, be remembered that Government have taken power to issue a loan of Rs. 2 crore in which event our market might recede a few points. There has been only a comparatively small business doing during the week, and prices are practically unchanged from those ruling a week ago. Rates at closing are as follows:—

Ready	Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement	" 98-13
2nd Settlement	" 98 13

YARN.—The Yarn market is very firm, a large business has been done during the past week Fully 15,000 to 20,000 bales have changed hands at advancing rates. On the week prices are 1-8 to 3-16 per lb. higher.

PIECE GOODS.—The market continues steady with no change in prices. The demand from up-country is still on a moderate scale but buyers are purchasing from one another with the hope of raising prices. Indent business is still impossible, but several firms are reported to have sold goods previously bought on their accounts.

SHARES.—Very few changes have occurred during the week under report. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,290 Commercials are weak at Rs. 51. In mill shares Centrals are steady at Rs. 1,635 and Svadeshis at Rs. 745. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 400, Chinas at Rs. 482 1-2, Currimbhais at Rs. 520, and Davids at Rs. 230. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company mill shares are all steady and unchanged at previous quotations. Jamsheds are steady at Rs 85. Manockji Petits have ruled at and about Rs 1,990 and close at Rs. 1,995. Morarjee, and Sholapurs are steady at Rs 1,525 and 1,735 respectively. In railway companies Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at Rs 432 1-2 and Ahmedbad Prantijs are unchanged at Rs 507 1-2. In Press shares Mofussils have advanced to Rs 540. New Berars are steady at Rs 565, New Indians at Rs 165, Hingolees at Rs 161 1-4, Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs 610. In miscellaneous list Alcocks have changed hands at Rs 255 to 257X-D., Badhams at Rs. 148X-D., Bombay Burmahs at Rs 6,650, and quarter shares at Rs 1,695. Bombay Ice shares are weak at Rs 61. Kemps are steady at Rs. 248. Tramways are quiet at Rs 695. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 440 and Bombay Telephones at Rs 24 to Rs 24 1-4. The rest of the companies are all unchanged and quiet at previous quotations with little or no business reported in them.

To-day being the date fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday in India all the local markets are closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Market Tone				easier
Estimated sales				4,000 Bales
Imports				4,000 "
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6 72	6 65	6 60	6 5	
—1	—5	—5	—5	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·38	5·37	5·32	5 31	5·30
—4	—5	—5	—6	—5

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	36,880
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21th June	2,341,903
Shipments for the week, to Europe	37,654
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	Nil.
Total	37,651

Shipments from 1st October to 24th June.

Europe	890 021
Japan	281,997
China	21,300
Coast Ports	9,681
Total	1,203,003
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	7,111
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil.

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	36,880 bales
Wheat	109,324 cwts
Linseed	57,618 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	72,403 "
Gingellyseed	6,219 "
Poppyseed	23,415 "
Groundnuts	186 "
Casterseed	17,201 "
Rice	153,228 "
Myrabollams	5,416 "
Cottonseed	33,974 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	93 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 5-16

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £37,700,000, increase £300,000; Public deposits £11,500,000, increase £100,000; Other deposits £40,400,000, increase £1,100,000; Other Securities £27,800,000, increase £1,500,000; Notes and Gold £23,900,000, increase £100,000; The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,293
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	950
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	51
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	240 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	1 10-0	£63
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 400

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	625
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	52½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	192½
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R25	1375xd
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	55
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	800
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	53
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	640
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 21	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	430
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs29	60
Morarji Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	540
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	dv Rs20	250
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dv Rs40	565
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	165
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	465
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,850
Sind	400	450	750	dvd Rs20	350
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	250	all	16	175
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1060

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WALKER—May 28th, at Corkill, Kilskery, Co Tyrone, Ireland, the wife of Lieut C C G Walker, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AGAR-ELLIS—LOXLEY—June 9, at St Peter's Malvern Wells, the Rev J J Agar-Ellis, son of the late Hon G J W Agar-Ellis, to Gladys Marjorie, daughter of the late Rev A S Loxley, vicar of Fairford.
BAKER—McGAW—June 6, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate H A Baker, barrister-at-law, son of Sir J Baker, to Madeleine Frances Honor, daughter of the late J McGaw
BEATTY—JOSCELYNE—June 4, at St Nicholas's Church, Ipstone, F G Beatty, R E, to Ethel, daughter of the Rev H Joscelyne, M A, rector of Fingest-cum-Ibstor, Oxon.
BEATY-POWNALL—WHISKY—June 4, at the parish church, Alton Hants, J Trent, son of Capt C E Beaty-Pownall (late Durham Light Inf), to Frances, daughter of the Rev F Whyley, M A, vicar of Alton, Hants.
CHANCELLOR—THOMPSON—June 6, at the Church of the Annunciation, Byranstom Street, Capt R Chancellor, D S O, R E, to Elsie, daughter of G R Thompson D L, J P
CHURCHILL—DOUGLAS-JONES—June 6, at St Mary's Church, Wimbledon A W Churchill M A, Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lilian Douglas, daghter of Col D F Douglas-Jones R A.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—June 7, at Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, Sophia Frances, relict of the late Major-Gen A Abbott, C B, Royal (Bengal) Art.
BRAMLEY—June 5, at The Close, Exeter, the Rev H Bramley, sub-dean of Exeter Cathedral, and formerly vicar of Uffculme, Devon, aged 73.
DESPARD—June 8, at Birchington, widow of Capt F W Despard, late of the 99th Regt, and daughter of the late Right Rev F R Nixon, D D, Bishop of Tasmania, aged 63.
DU CANE—June 7, at Portman Square, London, Major-Gen Sir E F Du Cane, K C B, aged 73.
HILL—June 7, at Welbeck Street, T Hill, late captain of the old 11th Devon Regt, aged 69.
JOSEPH—On the 7th June, in London following an operation for hepatic abscess, Hugh Gore Joseph, I C S., District Judge, Trichinopoly, India, aged 49.
LEFROY—June 4, at Clifton, Dame Charlotte Anna, widow of the General Sir J H Lefroy, R A, and daughter of the late Col T Dundas, and relict of the late Col A S Mountain aged 79.
LEWIS—June 7, at Vicarage Gate, Kensington, H S, son of Col S Lewis, C B, aged 28.
SARLE—June 4, at Green Hayes, Banstead, Surrey, Sir A L Sarle, J P, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOSS—June 21, at Bareilly, the wife of F J Moss, of a son.
PERKINS—June 21, at Trevandrum, the wife of H Campbell Perkins, Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, of a daughter.
REID—June 16, at Baraoora Tea Estate, the wife of David Reid, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—WHITBREAD—June 20, at Fort St George, by the Registrar, Cecil Beaumont Green, Asst Surgeon, I S M D, to Lilian McDowell, widow of the late Mr Philip Whitbread, Sub-Engineer, P W D, and eldest daughter of H M Bond, Asst Engineer, P W D,
PEREIRA—MOTHA—June 24, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Tuticorin, Joseph, son of the late Mr F L Pereira, to Mary Ann Chinnammah, daughter of the late Mr J L Motha.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-23m., 1-11m. Low water, 6-46m., 7-18.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay Gymkhana Second XI. vs. Elphinstone College.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 2-10m., 2-49m. Low water, 7-55m., 9-25.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin and officers the Band of the 1st battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play to-day a programme of music during the cricket match, B. B. and C.I. Railway vs. Gymkhana, commencing at 4 30 (weather permitting).

A JAIN JEWELLER'S CHARITY.—It is stated that the late Jain jeweller Babu Chunilal Panalal has directed his executors to contribute five lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the Jain community. Two lakhs out of the amount will be immediately available for charitable work, while the balance of three lakhs will be disbursed from time to time. Jain temples will be repaired and renovated from the contribution; dhurmsalas will be built at Delhi, Agra, and other places; poor Jain children will be supported, etc.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers the Band of the 1st battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mortlandain, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Polka	Friendship	Math
Overture	Le Flutiste	H. Kling.
Scene and Aria	(cornet Sol.)	Jeanne Hachette concone
Valse	Avant Le Bal	Coote
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

PROTECTION OF ZOROASTRIAN INTERESTS.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Parsees was held at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School on Thursday evening for the purpose of establishing a society for the protection of the rights and interests of Zoroastrians, for the amelioration of their condition, etc. A provisional committee, with Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama as president, had drawn up a scheme for the formation of the Society, which had received the support of the leading members of the community, including Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Alibless, Nowrojee K Patuck, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, K. R. Cama, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, and others. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair, and explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened, reviewing the principal features of the scheme which had been drawn up by Mr. Merwanjee Cama's provisional committee, which affected not only their growth as a race, but also their social and educational advancement in consonance with the advancing spirit of the times in which they lived.

Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit moved the first proposition, which was to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was necessary to establish a Society for the protection of the rights and interests of Zoroastrians, and that accordingly it was resolved to establish such a Society. Mr. Petit spoke at some length on the advantages which would accrue to the community from the establishment of the Society, and requested all friends and well-wishers of the community to support the constitution of the Society by all the means in their power, whether by subscriptions, by co-operation in furthering its aims and objects, and in other ways.

Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Patuck, in seconding the proposition, explained how the new Society was not intended to be in any way an obstacle to the useful work done by the trustees of the Parsee Panchayat charitable funds, but on the contrary was intended as a help-mate and auxiliary in doing beneficial work for the community to which the trustees had no time or authority to devote their energies.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit it was agreed that those present at the meeting who paid a subscription of at least ten rupees per annum should be considered as the first members of the Society.

On the motion of Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody a committee was appointed to carry into effect the objects of the Society, the secretaries of the committee being Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Dr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, and Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee Dajee.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman on the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama who said that in spite of his numerous engagements Sir Jamsetjee was always ready to the call of duty in all matters appertaining to the welfare and interests of his community, and showed a warm personal interest in promoting them by all the means in his power.

CRICKET.

THE FRIENDS' UNION.

THE following will represent the Friends' Union Cricket Club in a match to be played to-morrow against the International Cricket Club:—Messrs. Prabhakar (captain); Bhatavdekar; Raut; Pilgaokar (junior); Pilgaokar (senior); Dhargalkar; Dandekar; Baloo (junior); Shete, W.; Shete, S; and Thakur. Umpire: Mr. P. Baloo.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	6	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	20	13	86
Total plague deaths to date	261,777	214,036	
Same date last year	9	10	83

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, June 8, Mr. Labouchere asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what were the rights possessed by his Majesty's Government in Southern Persia that were admitted by that country; were these rights to be found in any agreement signed by Persia, and did they include the right of his Majesty's Government to forbid the grant of Persian territory for coaling stations and ports to any other Power.

Lord Cranborne: My reply to the hon. member for Barnsley on Feb. 23, and to the hon. gentleman himself on May 27, and the statement made by Lord Lansdowne in another place, on May 5, contain information bearing upon the hon. gentleman's question; it would not be for the public interest that I should make any further reply.

THE EASTERN POSTAL SERVICE.

On the Vote in Supply to complete the sum of £783,791 for the expenses of the Post Office Packet Service, Mr. Caldwell said that since this Vote was last before the Committee the Postmaster-General had announced, in view of the renewal of mail contracts, the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of conveying the mails to China, the present contract for which was held by the P. and O. Steamship Company. He reminded the right hon. gentleman that a year ago the late Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to appoint a committee to inquire into these mail contracts. But that was to be a Committee of the House of Commons, for the reason that mail contract was a matter which practically devolved upon the House to sanction. No contract for the conveyance of mails by sea could be acted upon until it had been sanctioned by that House; and, therefore, any committee appointed to inquire into the terms and conditions of the contract ought to be a committee in whom that House had confidence. If this committee were merely to make a preliminary inquiry, leaving the House of Commons afterwards to have a full inquiry, there was not much to be said, except that there would be a double inquiry. He objected to the Admiralty's being represented on the committee. This question of mail contracts should be dealt with entirely by itself, and the Admiralty should be left to take their choice of vessels to be used as armed cruisers from the whole of the British shipping: they should not be trammelled by the terms of any mail contract. With regard to the terms of reference to the committee he wished to know whether there would be an opportunity for other companies to tender besides the P. and O. Company. If they gave the P. and O. Company the monopoly of a trade route, they prevented other British shipowners from competing, but they did not kill the competition of foreigners. Were the committee to inquire into the terms on which the Siberian Railway would convey letters? He wished also to know why they should not convey mails by Admiralty cruisers. Here was an enormous fleet doing nothing in peace time. He examined the conditions of the Canadian Pacific mail contract, and declared that every one of the advantages promised when that contract was entered into had been falsified by events. It was said that the conveyance of the mails from London to Hong Kong via the Canadian Pacific Railway would take the same time as via the Suez Canal; but, as a matter of fact the time taken by the former route was 11 days longer, whilst the service was much less frequent. The whole thing, so far as postal facilities by the Canadian Pacific route were concerned, was mere buncombe. There was no advantage and no saving to send letters by the Canadian Pacific route. How had this breakdown occurred? The Canadian Pacific had promised to establish a fast mail service between this country and Canada, but nothing had been done for 10 years. The British Government had been fooled in the matter of the contract, and now, at the end of the 10 years, the Government proposed to give the Canadian Pacific another five years, in the hope that it might be able to establish a quick service. It was urged, however, that there were naval and military considerations, and the contract contained a clause for the conveyance of officers and troops to China by way of the Vancouver route. But had these troops been sent? Not at all, for no one would think of sending men to Halifax, then across land to Vancouver, and on to Hong Kong so as to arrive later than if they had been shipped at Southampton and taken direct to Shanghai. It was found, therefore, that in the renewal contract the naval and military advantages had been eliminated, though there was a clause allowing officers travelling first, second, and third class to be charged fares at the same rates as those paid by the ordinary public. Even if the Suez Canal were blocked this Canadian route would not be used, because the mails would be carried from Port Said to Suez overland. Neither was this subsidy a sop to Canada. It was an advantage given to a public company, whose shares rose from 54 to 63 1-2 in a few months after the signing of the contract. For 10 years the contract had been conducted without any benefit to this country, and it was difficult to see why it should be renewed for another five years.

Mr. Henniker Heaton said that he did not object to the subsidy, but he objected to its being charged to the Post Office and not to the Admiralty. We paid 3s. a pound for mails to America carried in British ships and only 1s. 8d. a pound for mails carried in foreign ships. It was absurd to charge this enormous sum to mail-carrying purposes, when really the expenditure was for other purposes. Many hon. members were anxious that these subsidies should continue, but not that they should be put fraudulently, as he contended, under the Post Office Vote. He doubted whether, strong as the Postmaster-General was, he would be strong enough to break through the traditions with which he was hampered in this matter.

Mr. Caldwell: Did this occur before the renewal?

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that was the case; but the hon. gentleman had quoted so much from the minute of 1899 that he had thought it only fair to show that a quickening was secured on the alternative route. It was perfectly true that we had failed to obtain hitherto any fast Atlantic service in connection with this route, such as had been hoped for and such as he still hoped to see established. The Canadian Government had from time to time made efforts to secure the establishment of such a service. Those efforts had not hitherto been successful, but it was within the knowledge of the Committee that quite recently they called for fresh offers for a fast Atlantic service between this country and Canada. They had not yet communicated the result of any such offers to his Majesty's Government, and in the meantime it was perfectly true to say that this service as it at present existed was of very little advantage as a mail service. We made a very small use of it, and the revenue which was obtained from letters and packages which went that way bore no proportion to the subsidy which had to be paid for the service. In his opinion, his Majesty's Government in their anxiety to meet the wishes of Canada and give Canada every opportunity for facilitating the establishment of this fast Atlantic service, had gone to the utmost limits to which they could be expected to go in assenting to the renewal of the contract for five years, in the hope that by that time the establishment of an Atlantic service might become an accomplished fact, and that we might then get a further quickening on the Pacific side, and soon make this route a route of real value. If these results were not achieved in the further interval which was left, he did not think it likely that whoever might be then responsible at the Treasury or Post Office would be inclined to concur in any further extension of the contract on its present basis. He did not agree, however, that we had obtained no advantage from the contract. It was some advantage to have this alternative route, even though it was not a very effective route in the piping times of peace; and it was some advantage to have the British marine represented in the North Pacific.

The Vote was agreed to.

WOOLWICH CADETS AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

Tuesday, June 9.—Mr. Agg-Gardner asked the Secretary for War if he would consider the advisability of extending to the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich a share of the direct appointments to the Indian Army and to the Army Service Corps which are given to the cadets at Sandhurst at the end of every term.

Mr. Brodrick: The course of teaching and training at the Academy is framed on the requirements of the Royal Art. and Royal Eng., the branches of the Service to which the cadets are allotted. The suggestion of my hon. friend would not therefore appear practicable without altering the whole scheme of instruction.

LORD CURZON'S VICEROYALTY.

Wednesday, June 10.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to make any statement with regard to the decision arrived at with respect of the extension of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty in India.

Lord George Hamilton: I have no statement to make on the subject.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT RUPEE STOCK.

Sir Edgar Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that dividends on Indian Government Rupee Stock enfaced for payment at the Bank of England are paid by means of drafts in rupees on India, he will consider the advisability of offering to holders of stock the alternative of receiving cash payment in sterling at the rate of exchange of the day, thus saving the investor delay in obtaining his dividends, which now acts as a deterrent to investments on Indian Rupee Stock.

Lord G. Hamilton: The matter has been carefully considered. I am informed that the interest drafts on Rupee Stock can be cashed at the current rate of exchange without difficulty or delay in the ordinary course of banking business, and, such being the case, I see no reason for altering a system which seems to work well and without trouble to the stockholders.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Markham asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received any communication from the Colonial Office or the Indian Government relating to the proposed employment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer is in the affirmative. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Markham asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would lay on the table of the House a copy of the petition addressed to him last month by Mr. Abdool Gani, chairman of the British Indian Association at Johannesburg relating to the treatment accorded to British Indian subjects under Lord Milner's administration and whether seeing that Mr. Abdool Gani stated in this petition that British Indians were never subjected to the physical ill-treatment under the late Boer Government that they were now suffering from, he would instruct Lord Milner to follow the precedent adopted in 1893 and 1899 by reporting weekly to him on those grievances of Indian subjects.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have received a resolution passed at a meeting of British Indians at Johannesburg on May 6 of which Mr. Abdool Gani was chairman. I do not propose to lay it on the table. This resolution does not refer to physical ill-treatment and I see no necessity for the proposed instruction. The whole subject is under consideration by the India Office and the Colonial Office and I am in communication with Lord Milner on the matter.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the investigation instituted into the allegations made against the excise administration of Assam in the memorandum issued by Mr. James Buckingham C. I. E. on behalf of the planters has been completed; and whether he is now in a position to state the results of the investigation.

Lord George Hamilton: I have no information as to whether the investigation has been completed. The report which the Government of India are to submit to me on its conclusion has not yet reached me.

DELAYED MEDALS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

Thursday, June 11. Mr. John Hutton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will explain why the Indian Government recommended that the Army Order, No. 9, of January 1903 should be limited to troops engaged in the operations previous to March 3, 1893; and whether they will extend the date so as to include the Sima Relief Column under Capt. Davis, D.S.O., which started from Bhamo in April 1893, and which was the last expedition that season and whether he can explain why the Army Order, No. 9, of January 1903, conferring medals upon troops engaged in India in 1893, has been so long delayed.

Lord George Hamilton: The Government of India, with all the facts before them, fixed March 3, 1893 as the date on which active operations in the Kachin Hills ceased. The column under Capt. Davies D.S.O. which left Bhamo for Sima on April 12 1893 met with no opposition. The delay in the grant of the medal was due to the fact that at first the operations in the Kachin Hills in 1892-3 were not considered to be of sufficient military importance to justify the grant of a medal.

NUMBER INOCULATED FOR PLAGUE.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of persons in each province of India who have been inoculated with plague serum since this system was introduced; and will he say how many of these persons have since died of plague.

Lord George Hamilton: The return, so far as they are available, are given in the subjoined statement:

	Number of Persons inoculated.	Number of Persons inoculated who have since died of plague.
Madras	21,404	Not known
Bengal	34,332	31
United Provinces	8,538	23
Punjab	480,737	1,158
Central Provinces	10,040	34
Coorg	3	0
Berar	2,407	9
Bombay	599,857	1,482

LAND REVENUE.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of the announcement that the Government of India have recently laid down principles which will secure liberal treatment to landowners in furture settlement of the land revenue, can he state approximately for each province what percentage the land revenue will bear to the gross produce.

Lord George Hamilton: The resolution of the Government of India in which the liberal principles are laid down explains in paragraph 16, why it is neither possible nor equitable to fix the demand of the State at a definite share of the gross produce of the soil. In paragraph 17 an estimate is given of the proportions of the gross taken by the present assessments in the several provinces, and it is there stated that the average rate, so far from showing an inclination to enhancement, is everywhere on the downward scale.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, having regard to the fact that the additional land revenue receipts derived through the irrigation of State canals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Madras, and Bombay, are estimated to produce 821,900 l., will he state how much of this sum is derived from each of the four provinces.

INDENTURED COOLI LABOUR.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India; If he has received from the Government of India any statement in connection with the mission of delegates sent from Natal to settle the conditions regarding indentured cooli labour whether any settlement has been arrived at on the point of allowing the labourers to remain in the colony after the expiry of their indentures, and whether he will lay all papers relating to the conference upon the table of the House.

Lord George Hamilton: I have received the proposals of the Government of India, and they are under consideration but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to lay the papers on the table, as the correspondence is still incomplete.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Friday:—A storm from the Bay has advanced in a west north-westerly direction and this morning is lying over Chota Nagpur, where pressure is about one-eighth of an inch in defect. It has given general rain over the whole north-east of India, but except at a few stations the rain received has been only light in amount. Light rain has fallen in Burma, Sibsagar has received 7 1-2 inches, Tezpur 3 1-2, Saugor Island, Barlwan Jalpaiguri, and Chaibassa an amount slightly exceeding one inch. The storm will probably continue advancing in the same general direction and give rain in the east of the United Provinces during the day, and rain will probably continue in Bengal. Pressure has fallen rapidly in Upper India, and the depression has formed in the Punjab which renders conditions favourable for thunderstorms and duststorms in that region. Light rain has fallen on the West Coast and light to moderate showers in the Central Provinces, Berar and the west of Central India. Indore has received 2 1-2 inches, Khandwa, Chanda, and Seoni two; Nagpur and Chanda, 1 1-2 inches. In the Arabian Sea the monsoon current is apparently feeding into a depression in Chota Nagpur, and light to moderate rain will probably be received in the Central Provinces and Central India in the next 24 hours and rainfall may increase in the Konkan. Light to moderate rain is probable in Burma

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplade, In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	20 91	20 67	21 32	25 01
Friday, 26th June	00 63	1 25	00 65	00 61
Total	21 62	21 92	21 97	25 67
Total fall to June 26, 1902	8 01	11 40	9 89	9 73
Total fall to June 26, 1901	27 53	20 56	22 75	21 17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·660
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of wind.*	S. SW, S. N W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	194
Fall of Rain	0·28
Total fall during month	17·13
" " year	25·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th June	0·46

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—25TH JUNE.

10 p.m.	81·2
FRIDAY—26TH JUNE.	
6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	80 2
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·3

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL

KEMP AND CO., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 25th	1	00

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	5	10 p.m.	18	9
Teheran	23	2	14 p.m.	...	21
Suez	25	3	9 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 26th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	3	37	0	1
Karachi	0	19	0	4
Madras	0	25	0	1

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

AT a meeting of the East India Association at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on June 8, a paper dealing with the position of Indians in the Transvaal and their grievances as British citizens, was read by Sir William Wedderburn. The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.

We all knew, said Sir William, that our Indian fellow-subject had been having a bad time in South Africa. The great bulk of them had gone into the colonies as useful cultivators, traders, professional men, and domestic servants. As cultivators they originally went on the pressing invitation of the white colonists, and had been the making of Natal, which, by the help of their skilled labour, had earned the title of the "Garden Colony." As petty traders and hawkers they had on favourable terms supplied the needs of the farmers scattered over the veldt, and of the poorer classes generally. As domestic servants, all who had experience of Indians knew that none better can be found in the world. The Indian settlers were modern citizens of the empire. Why, then, had they been regarded with hostility by the white inhabitants in the various colonies? From one colony they were excluded altogether; in another a heavy poll tax was imposed upon them; in another they were forbidden to reside or trade except in separate "location"; and in another they might not own land or move about without a pass; while local by-laws were framed forbidding them to walk on footpaths, or to use the public conveyance. No doubt prejudice as to colour and race had its share in originating anti-Indian legislation, but the real offence of the Indians was that they were skilful traders and had competed actively with the European storekeepers in the towns. Considering the present attitude of the authorities Sir William recalled the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had explained that, according to Lord Milner, it was necessary to reinforce the Boer laws of 1885 and 1886, which imposed disqualifications on the Indians, pending fresh legislation, but that the existing law was being carried out in the most lenient manner possible. At the same time Mr. Chamberlain promised to carefully consider the whole question. It was most unfortunate that pending Mr. Chamberlain's decision, Lord Milner should have taken action with so serious a prejudice to the position of those Indian British subjects in their claim for equal justice. Since the annexation of the Republic the Indians have been in the position of British citizens in British territory, and the burden of proof was on their opponents to show the necessity of now imposing upon their special race disabilities foreign to the spirit of British law Under the Boer Government the anti-Indian regulations were in abeyance President Kruger having refrained from enforcing them in deference to the wishes of Mr. Chamberlain. Now they were being really enforced, and with the rigour of British official methods. The Indians were thus worse off now than they had ever been before. With regard to practical steps to obtain fair play for the Indians Sir William suggested that action should at first be limited to the Transvaal, as being a Crown Colony. He suggested a deputation to the Colonial Secretary, with a memorial in favour of the redress of the grievances.

Sir Charles Dilke said the question was one of deep moment and one which had caused much feeling in India. It appeared to him to be a disaster to the empire itself that such principles should be enforced as were being laid down in the treatment of Indians in South Africa. With the exception of the United Kingdom India was the only part of the empire, which paid its full share towards the cost or maintenance of the empire, and we owed it to ourselves to see that our Indian subjects were treated on those broad principles which had always characterised our treatment of India. To neglect those principles would strike a blow at the very root of the whole imperial connection.

THE INVESTIGATION OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

A Parliamentary paper (Cd. 1,598) containing "papers relating to the investigation of malaria and other tropical diseases and the establishment of schools of tropical medicine" was issued on Tuesday. It opens with a circular despatch addressed by Mr. Chamberlain to the Governors of all British Colonies on May 28, in which the progress of malaria investigation, and of the training of Medical officers in the treatment and prevention of tropical diseases, is reviewed.

In a letter dated May 2, Sir M. Foster, after noting the valuable results attained already by the efforts made on Mr. Chamberlain's initiative, suggests their expansion into a larger scheme by forming a fund of an Imperial character, "shared by more than one department, and contributed to by various parts of the Empire." Commenting on his idea, in his despatch of May 23, Mr. Chamberlain says:—

"The details of such a scheme would require very careful consideration, but in any case the Colonies are likely to be vitally concerned for many years to come with the following objects;—Research into malaria and other tropical diseases, in which I am assured that the Royal Society, to whom my warm acknowledgments are due, will continue to co-operate; the Schools of Tropical Medicine, pre-eminently those of London and Liverpool; and the supply of trained nurses. . . . Should I find that this opinion is shared and that there is a general desire on the part of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates to give moderate donations or subscriptions in aid of medical and sanitary training and research, I should propose to appoint a Board to advise the Secretary of State as to how the moneys received can at any given time be best allotted, such Board to consist of the medical adviser of the Colonial Office, a representative of the Royal Society, some leading London physician, one or more representatives of the Crown Colonies, and one or more members of the Colonial Office.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. ARMAND BEHIE.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 11 a.m., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behie, for Colombo and Australia from the Prince's Dock shed M. direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting shed, at 9 a.m., with all their baggage.

FOR COLOMBO—Mr and Mrs Coaflinhal
FOR FREMANTLE—Mr and Mrs Barlow
FOR ADELAIDE—Mr Edward Taylor
FOR MELBOURNE—Mr F Fernandez
FOR SYDNEY,
Mr J Jucley — Major Whithall
Capt and Mrs F F Major
FOR NOUMEA,
Mrs Bouiller — Miss Nicolaencoff
Mrs V Bouiller and 3 children — Mrs Lebreton and 3 children
One deck passenger from Aden to Colombo.
One deck passenger from Port Said to Sydney.
One deck passenger from Marseilles to Noumea.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 13th June 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th June 1903—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system	2,10,663	6,77,289	3,023	8,90,975
I M R do	51,356	1,29,419	372	1,81,177
Total	2 62,019	8,06,738	3,395	10,72,152
Actuals for corresponding week ending 14th June 1902—				
G I P R system	2,29,662	5,27,397	2,761	7,59,820
I M R do	77,598	1,67,140	340	2,45,078
Total	3,07,260	6,94,537	3,101	10,04,898
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	— 18,999	+1,49,892	+ 262	+ 1,31,155
I M R	— 26,242	— 37,691	+ 32	— 63,101

IT is stated that when Lord Charles Beresford the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, goes to sea again he will take with him a motor-car which he can use at places where the fleet may call. This will be the first time a motor-car has been to sea in a battleship.

AN Eskimo church made of forty sealskins stretched over a light whalebone framework has come to an untimely end. While a service was being held the edifice was attacked by a pack of half-famished dogs, and the whole building eaten, with the exception of the whalebone.

ACCORDING to the records of the Middle Temple, on June 11, 1703 (200 years ago) "Beau" Nash was admitted a member of the Middle Temple, and was selected to conduct the Revels. In his accounts to the Benchers was a charge or £10 for making one man happy.

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If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE hired transport Umballa, Captain C Hugill, sailed on Thursday evening, for Karachi, empty.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Bell and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,141 tons, Captain E G Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 17th May, via coast ports, and three deck passengers.

THE hired transport Sofala, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, which port she left on the 12 h June, and called at Karachi. She brought from the latter port one man Suffolk Regt, 2 men Native Infantry, 2 men Sappers and Miners, and 10 followers, and 11 men, 9 women and 10 children, Army Hospital Corps.

THE Merchants Service Guild have been in correspondence with the British Consul at Bilbao and the British Ambassador at Madrid anent a very severe fine imposed at Bilbao upon the Captain of the British steamer "Comino." It appears that on the steamer entering the port the store list stated that there were 58 pounds of tobacco on board. On the Customs officials examining the stores the amount was found to be in reality 76 pounds. The whole quantity however, was honestly shown to them, and therefore it could be seen that there was no deliberate intention of smuggling but that simply a mistake on the part of the steward had been made in entering up the store list. The Captain quite admitted his having committed a technical offence, but was fined the sum of £35. The matter was thereupon submitted to the Merchant Service Guild who at once communicated with the authorities mentioned, and are now informed that the fine has been reduced to £20. The Guild have expressed their thanks to the Ambassador and the British Consul who have interested themselves in this affair.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Persia s	Wheler	London, June 5
	Sofala s	Alexander	Aden via Karachi
	Booldana s	Davies	Calcutta, May 19
	Merton Hall s	Prome	Liverpool, May 30
	Tientsin s	......	China, &c

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Umballa (Transp)	Hugill	Karachi
24	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, left Penang for Bombay, on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 25th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 3rd July.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 28TH JUNE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E Flat,
Hymns—7, 197, 172 and 538.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—439, 441 and 433.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Collections for Poor fund.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—107, 318 and 307.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—478 and 200.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—271, 264, 416 and 437.
Offertories during the day for Organ and Choir Fund.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—549, 198 and 353.
Psalm—95.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—269, 245, 313, 319 and 5.9.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—282, 540 and 276.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev. Fr. Moore.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

St. Peter's Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
Alms for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—143, 317 and 210.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—379, 269, 256 and 236

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Choral, Celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon.
Hymns—318, 320 and 324.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—175, 165 and 274.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

637,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mohanji vs Malhowji Mohroji—R & Mehta—Parthe ard.
418,92—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kinjee—Smetham B and N—Parthe ard.
6,02—Little and Co—Haridas Purshotum and other vs Runchordas Premji—Bigelow G and W.
193,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.
837,01—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.
680,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cooverjee Jamsetjee Dharuwalla and another vs Framjee Heerajee Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co.
677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Varjdas—B Raghawaya.
28,02—Payne and Co—Tejpal Godox vs Saurupchand Luxmichand and others—Tyabji D and Co.
482,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Premji and others—Thakerdas and Co.
661,02—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Meghraj and others vs Kallandas Vithaldas in person—Bigelow G and W.
690,02—D D Romer—Harichand Bhembari vs Parwatibai widow.
251,02—Daptari and F—David Wallar Rodgers and others vs Essabhoy Mosla Abdalali—Mirza and M.
756,02—Dikshit and D—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustumji Vikaji—In person.
252-02—Nanu and H—Lidhur Pragjee and another vs Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.
161-02—Tyabjee and Co—Purshotum alias Kabul Maneeklal vs Bai Itchha widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.
786-02—N Sorabjee and J—Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Ibradim vs Azizabibi widow and others—In person.
737-93—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Khooshalbhai and others vs Kutboodin Abdool Rahim Paloba and others—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509,19109,01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co—partheard
31,01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Rogayavaya Payne and Co etc.
96,03—Little and Co—Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.
335,00—Captain and V—Devoobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co.
577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hossein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.
255,02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs, Rambai widow and others—Khenderao S and N.
347,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Mansook'al J and M D D Romer.
124,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir H D and A.
492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Diskar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Little and Co E G and W.
847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sombai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.
754,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.
140,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholia and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.
592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Runchordas Vandrawandas—Bigelow G and W.
117,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

ON grasping a portion of the wire rigging of the steamer Maggie Shearer, at Norfolk, U S A, which had come into contact with a live electric wire, John Banks received a shock which hurled him overboard. His body was not recovered

UNTIL a doctor supplied her with an artificial palate fifteen years ago, Mrs E F Maguire, of Boston, was dumb. Recently the palate broke, and has had to be sent away for repairs. Meanwhile, Mrs. Maguire is unable to speak.

THE brilliant repulse of a second night attack on Sheerness has resulted in the conclusion that the situation is impregnable. The searchlights found the enemy at once, and the forts kept up an unceasing fire till the invaders retreated.

THE Rev. David Barington, a clergyman, of Windsor, Canada, has decided to move to another parish because his time is too much occupied by solemnising marriages. He declares he has not sufficient time to prepare his sermons and visit the congregation.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

THE COMING OF THE COLONIST.

"THE Coming of the Colonist," by C. D. Brownfield, is the title of a very outspoken series of letters or conversations from imaginary typical Colonists, father and son. The legend on the title page, "Not a Novel," was quite unnecessary, for no one, after reading two paragraphs, would venture to think it one though the sentiments are as startling as any in the most exciting novel. The elder Colonist, far from being inclined to admire all he sees, is distinctly scornful as to the qualities and deeds on which he considers the Mother Country prides herself. He glorifies his own wild bush or mealie field, the out-door life he works and revels in, the strength and energy he develops under southern skies, and he will not admit that the civilisation of the West is one whit better than his own. The Colonist whom Mr. Brownfield crystallises is indeed very different from the popular ideal. He has "political convictions, schools of philosophy and systems of life all his own, and though loyal, with the courage to criticise the home-country and all countries, and to be self-supporting and vertebrate." He may be and probably is all this. He criticises without stint, ably and dramatically, and though he thinks that the critic in England is consigned to the category of the criminal if he "suggest that Westminster is not the roof of the world . . that the hands of the nation and the nation's contractors have not the whiteness of driven snow . . that in Downing Street they are Machiavellian rather than moral" he risks saying that the exaggerated opinion of themselves which Englishmen hold, reminds him of the Frenchman who raised his hat whenever he spoke of himself. His indictment runs on thus:—"You said your Empire was based on Ethics, had everything to do with Justice, with God and Godlike considerations. I found it standing not on the Bible, but on the beer-barrel. . . No, your ethics are the ethics of the till, not of the eternal verities. . . You claimed that you had done a great deal for the masses, given them light and sanitation and police protection, and homes and hospitals and a vote. . . Why my natives are better cared for, otherwise I could not sleep the sleep of the just. . . Your criterion is not Culture but Cash, not sacrifice and a Sentiment but great possessions and Security. . . You argue that the masses have at least much liberty, can vote after their own heart, can worship the God of their choice, can go as they please.—I found that they had permission to live and breathe and bear the burdens of life—that and little more."

With regard to the housing of the poor he strikes a resonant note. "The obvious thing to me is your mean streets, and your wilful blindness to it, which is meaner still. My heathen Kaffir, over whom you shed tears, is better housed than that, would not tolerate the awful horizon of your yellow brick constructions." As for the national system of education it is described as the blind leading the blind and as inculcating of sentiments which are found totally incompatible with the harsh realities of life. "You preach culture and disinterestedness" says the Colonist, "when (according at least to the grown-up conditions of the actual) you ought, for the sake of success and efficiency, to be preaching cunning and selfishness." Elsewhere he speaks of the chief achievement of national education being ability to read a racing card. He cannot in this twentieth century detect any new tendency unless it be "to make Comfort and Consols king and to throw Creed and Convictions overboard. You have clouded your religion in controversy and the ordinary man can make little of it. . . For the ordinary man you have made spiritual emotions, as you have made beauty a luxury. . . A People's Picture Gallery is excellent, a People's proper pride were something still more excellent." The cure for much of the decadence that this critic deplores is to be found in returning to nature's ways and nature's open air. "Admittedly the Colonial, Indian, Central-African, West-African, and Australian interior life is not a progress down Piccadilly." There is hope for Britain, for though she has been fighting against nature, foolishly setting up in cities and so on, if she will only get out into the open, and bend her back vigorously over "every Imperial acre," decadence may be arrested. Long ago, says this dreary preacher, Mr Rhodes read the signs of the times aright and invited us to the colonies and back to Nature, but apparently in vain. We are apt to imagine that the Colonies are for the "human drift and damaged goods." No, out there the new thinker is formed under the roof of heaven, while courageously undergoing the quickening curriculum of Colonial life, he has an original outlook, a mind of his own on matters of Empire, and can grasp questions that concern the whole world. Having unburdened himself in sonorous and somewhat tautological paragraphs, the mature Colonist leaves England for his more bracing home with his loyalty indeed unabated, though tinged with regret that the Motherland falls so short of perfection. But he sends his son across the ocean with the assurance that admiration will be the keynote of his opinion of Western achievements.

The son by no means bears out the old Colonist's sketch of his character. Quite the reverse, he was not impressed, he had travelled and beheld the cities of other nations and seen things better done, he knew pretty well everything from the latest on bi-metallism to the importance of a Department of Commerce. He could not feel interested in a horse-race, explaining that he preferred to ride horses himself, instead of having them ridden for him for ridiculous wagers by jockeys in coloured jackets. Rank heresy, and rude moreover. When this youth "untutored from the savage South" meets young men from the English Universities, he displays depths of learning and culture of which they have not even thought. To conquer the cold scepticism which keeps him unmoved his Mentor maps out a programme that must rouse his enthusiasm. The Military Tournament, the Park in the season, a Wagner night at the Opera, a dinner in Mayfair unroll their glories before him. At the first he sees even the crowd excited and cheering, but the cosmopolitan Colonist remains cold and pitilessly critical. The Park presents all that is Elect in Society, is a veritable Field of the Cloth of Gold, and yet this practical youth only remarks that he did not see Rhodes or Chamberlain or Barton or Reeves or Laurier or Harry Johnston there, and he would have preferred a canter on the Kalahari to it. Covent Garden and Wagner find him less than irresponsive. From the heights of his colonial self-control he defiantly asks his Cicerone, how can it be Divine? "What has the Divine to do with the sensuous? . . Time, I think, that you got back to the purer atmosphere of Bach." The final experiment, dinner in Mayfair, with Ministers, Imperialists, intellect, beauty, distinction at the board, "a perfumed occasion—delicate delightful." But this proud young Colonist holds forth on Civilisation as it exists in London, and in his own more strenuous land to the detriment of the former until his Mentor despaired. These two Colonists may be coming, but, as here sampled, neither has learned that Life's Compromise is as imperious as it is all embracing, and that the most enthusiastic reformer is checked by it in every scheme for human betterment. There is even the old rivalry between theory and practice. The Colonist condemns "the craven thing called Compromise," but scientific philanthropy, as his interlocutor shows, cannot entirely conquer the ills that human frailty creates. Flaws there must be in all Empires. Is the Colonist's own land free from them? He is coming, he, the new generation, will have his day, but he should remember that his fathers trod the same path before him with hopes as high and enthusiasm as keen. Will his institutions be as permanent, will he realise his ideals? It is easy to preach and easier still to find fault. When the Colonist comes let him do better than his forbears.

A PISCATORIAL MYSTERY.

THE minds of the people of Ceylon have been exercised recently by the demise of large numbers of fish in the Colombo lake. It appears that on the morning of April 7th, huge quantities of fish were discovered either dead or in a dying condition, and no cause was assigned for the strange phenomenon. Various theories were put forward, and the one which had the greatest vogue was that the mortality of the fish was due to the stirring up of the mud of the lake by the rains. It appears that there are in Ceylon some species of fish which cannot live in muddy water. The natives take advantage of this fact, and catch fish by damming up the streams and stirring up the mud with their feet. However, it is pointed out that numbers of the fish which were found dead were not of this delicately constituted species, and are not affected by muddy water. Another fact which makes it improbable that this explanation could be the true one is so obvious that it seems strange that the propounders of the theory overlooked it. The rain previous to the discovery of the phenomenon was not exceptionally severe, and on no previous occasion even when the rain has been very heavy and the water of the lake has been much more muddy has such a thing occurred. Another theory which has been considered was that the fish mortality was caused by a sudden change in the temperature of the water due to the variation in meteorological conditions at the time. This, however, may be dismissed as highly improbable. Indeed even were a great variation possible in the temperature of the water, and that is hardly likely, it is not at all probable that its effects would have been so disastrous upon the finny population of the lake. Finally comes the most likely solution of the problem—poison. At home should such a phenomenon occur the cause would not be far to seek, and there would be an enquiry for the poacher. It is, however, stated that in Ceylon an exhaustive analysis for poison has been carried out by Mr. Kilnay Bamber who had specimens of the fish forwarded to him by the Municipal authorities, and that he has been unable to discover any signs of poison. It is also pointed out that the natives ate large quantities of the fish and suffered no ill-effects. Without professing any great knowledge of the science of chemistry, however, we would, however, suggest that the quantity of poison which when emptied into a lake, and which might serve to bring about this slaughter of the innocents, would not necessarily show itself even in an exhaustive analysis, and for the same reason would not affect the person who consumed the fish. The fish-poisoner at home does not hesitate to put the results of his poaching excursion upon the market. A newspaper correspondent in Ceylon suggests dynamite as the cause of the phenomenon, and points out that the natives know well how to use this explosive. It may be that this is the cause of the phenomenon, although one would scarcely have given the natives of Ceylon credit for the knowledge of such an up-to-date system of poaching.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

THE Indian Honours' List is small, but it could not be otherwise, unless the head of the Government had shut his eyes and pricked the Civil List, Army List, and Commercial Directory. The tendency is to distribute honours as the J. P.-ships are handed round in Bombay, with such liberality that they are not held in the esteem they should be. Even as it is, the present list is too long. Dr. John Pollen, perhaps, deserved his Companionship of the Indian Empire for his courtesy to the Russian notabilities who visited Bombay some months ago. He saved higher officials much trouble and possible expense. He deserved it too for personally conducting the Indian Princes on their Coronation Durbar trip home—a duty which could not have been so satisfactorily performed even by the well-known agency. But the appropriate acknowledgment of the services of any other recipient would have been "batta," since their services were after all but extra work and overtime in their own departments. A correspondent says that in Simla considerable disappointment is felt at "the omission of certain men who had much to do with the success of various camps and matters connected with the general Durbar arrangements." "Batta" again is the only suitable recognition for these and the other officials whose names have been suggested—that is, if the thanks of Government are insufficient. Thanks ought to be enough for any man who serves his country out of sheer patriotism. If he wants more, we repeat "batta" is the thing. Honours such as are now scattered about with lavish profusion should be awarded only as the Victoria Cross or the D. S. O. is in war; the Albert Medal at sea—for exemplary services gratuitously, nobly, and self-sacrificingly rendered for the good of the country and mankind. If the officer who runs a durbar camp or superintends the telegraphs is to get a C.I.E., the stage-manager, the walking gentleman, and the low comedian of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Society, men who work away after office hours year after year, without fee or reward, for the diversion and delectation of high officialdom, should at least get the C.S.I. Honours are too easy. To please everybody in the present day of great expectations a general scramble in each city would be necessary. But it would impart the element of chance which now gives such zest to the bi-annual issue of decorations if an arrangement were made to distribute them on the Art Union principle. To the Home list no exception can be taken.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

MONSOON operations are now in progress over the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, and the agricultural situation at the present time appears to be quite satisfactory. The chief grievance of the cultivators of Sind appears to be that the locusts, which have so long troubled that province, are still committing ravages on the growing crops. They are damaging the adhava crops in Karachi and have also attacked the mango trees. The trees are also suffering from the same cause in Larkhana. In Karachi the rice seedlings have been injured by heavy winds. The whole of the province is now engaged in the transplantation of rice, and preparations for kharif cultivation are generally in progress. There appears to have been no rain during the week, but in Karachi and Sukkur the river is high, and there are no complaints of a lack of moisture. Agriculturists in Gujarat were more fortunate so far as the rainfall was concerned, and in all districts, more or less, heavy showers fell. The lands are being prepared for the cultivation of kharif, and everywhere there is a plentiful supply of water. Sowing operations have already commenced in Surat, but in other districts apparently operations are not yet quite so far advanced. In Surat also the irrigation of sugar cane continues. There was heavy rain in the Konkan, and it is satisfactory to note that the locusts have practically disappeared. The operations now proceeding are similar to those of Gujarat, although sowing has been commenced in several places. In Khandeish the sowing of cotton has commenced, and the same remark applies to Nasik, although in the latter district the work has been retarded for want of rain in some talukas. The burning of rab materials is still in progress. Seasonable operations are also proceeding in the Deccan. The young rice plants are doing well in Poona. There are no complaints from this part of the Presidency, except that more rain is greatly needed. In other parts of the Presidency conditions are all that could be desired, except for a slight deficiency of water in one or two places.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR C. C. EGERTON, who has been appointed to the command of the forces in Somaliland, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Peshawar by the Punjab Mail. He is staying at the Great Western Hotel, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser also arrived in Bombay by the same train from Simla. They proceed home by to-day's mail steamer.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out in a severe form at Rampur on the Hindustan-Tibet road.

THE 'Yosemite Tourist" announces the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Slater "of England" in the Yosemite Valley, on their way round the world, from the Orient.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been concluded for the entire supply of hay and grass required for British mounted corps at Sialkot through the Director of Farms, Punjab Command. The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th September next, the date following that on which the present contract expires.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 277 Hindus, and 48 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 343, the death-rate being 35·0 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 31·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, measles 1, fevers 108, bowel-complaints 60, and other causes 173.

THE following authoritative statement explains the present situation as between India and Tibet. For some time past the question of revising the arrangements for trade between India and Tibet, which are at present regulated by rules framed in 1893 under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, but which have proved unsatisfactory and illusory in practice, has engaged the attention of the Government of India. Communications on the subject have passed with the Chinese Government and the Tibetan authorities, and as a result of these negotiations, Major Younghusband, Resident at Indore, has been deputed to Khamba Jong, near the Sikkim Tibet Frontier, to meet representatives appointed by the Chinese and Tibetan Governments to discuss the matter. Major Younghusband will be assisted by Mr. White, Political Officer in Sikkim. For the past few months the 32nd Pioneers and a company of Sappers and Miners have been employed in improving the trade route between Siliguri and the northern frontier of Sikkim, and the former regiment will provide an escort of 200 men to accompany the Commission. It is hoped that the proceedings will commence without much further delay.

WE publish in another column, writes the "Pioneer," an interesting report on the working of the agricultural bank started in the Kasia district. The bank does not illustrate the success or failure of the co-operative principle as applied to village industries, for it was found impossible to inaugurate a bank on the lines laid down by Mr. Dupernex. But it does show that where influential local men can be induced to interest themselves in the matter, very satisfactory results may be arrived at by a modification of that principle. One hundred Rs. 10 debentures were issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and the thousand rupees so realised formed the capital of the bank. All solvent cultivators were eligible for membership on payment of a fee of four annas, the fees being devoted to the formation of a reserve. Interest was charged at one-fourth of the ordinary money-lenders' rate, and loans were eagerly sought, and when granted, were promptly repaid. The result of the first year's working has been a net profit of just over 10 per cent. on the capital of the bank, this sum being placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and with careful management there seems every reason to anticipate for the bank a useful and prosperous future.

MR. JENKIN DAVIES, the headmaster of Pentre Green Board Schools, Llansamlet, near Swansea, has just died after partaking of oysters. Before he died he said, "No more oysters for me." The doctor has certified that death was due to poisoning.

A FORTNIGHT ago Miss Bertha Kaiser, of Brooklyn, contracted a severe cold, with inflammation of her tonsils. Several days later she complained of pains in her head, lockjaw supervened, and she died in terrible agony.

IN order to sell off their stocks of mourning apparel some merchants at Seoul are stated to have spread a report that the Empress Dowager of Korea, had died of small-pox. A number of them have been arrested and beheaded.

BECAUSE he kicked a mule, in the Black Creek mine at Linton, Indiana, Henry Durrough was dismissed by his employers. His trade union demanded immediate reinstatement, but it was refused, and in consequence all the mine hands have come out on strike.

A MAD bull took possession of a barber's shop at Philadelphia. It became very ferocious when it saw itself in the glasses, and broke every mirror in the establishment. Armed with razors and hairbrushes, the attendants finally drove the beast away.

FOR ten years W. S. Adams, a cripple, of Marquette, Michigan, has edited a magazine from his bed. He directs the policy of the paper over a telephone fitted up by his bedside, and writes verses and fiction on a typewriter, which he always keeps at hand.

OWING to an accident on horseback, the Sultan of Johore had all his incisors knocked out. They have been replaced by teeth of gold, into each of which has been let a large diamond. The effect is very weird when the Sultan smiles and the sunlight catches the stones.

WHILE out for a drive with his young son John Hanson, of Russiaville, Indiana, went raving mad. For over ten hours he whipped on his horse, stopping neither for food nor rest, until when 100 miles had been covered the animal dropped dead. Hanson was then removed to an asylum.

THE steamer A. Asgeirsson, which arrived at Granton from Iceland recently brought intelligence of an exciting whaling adventure at the Isafjord station. A whale that had been harpooned suddenly turned, and, raising its tail, smashed the boat to matchwood, killing two of the men and severely injuring the third.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the tour of English hop growers to the Bavarian hop gardens. The party, which will consist of hop growers from different parts of the kingdom, will spend a fortnight investigating continental methods of growing and preparing hops, and a report will subsequently be prepared for the benefit of English hop growers.

INVESTIGATING the death of a man said to have been brutally assaulted in Walworth-road by roughs, the Southwark coroner, Dr. Waldo, remarked that there was a great deal of hooliganism in the district. His own experience had taught him that it was often dangerous to walk about the Borough even in broad daylight.

IN order to suppress some insurrectionists who were working great havoc with a little warship, the Victoria, on Lake Managua, the Nicaraguan Government placed the warship Ponce de Julia, which was at anchor in the Pacific, on some railway tracks and had it carried across to the lake. There it soon put the Victoria out of action.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

HOME.

CRICKET.—On Friday Sussex beat Somerset by eight wickets. On Saturday Middlesex beat Yorkshire by nine wickets, Notts drew with Essex, Kent defeated Lancashire by 177 runs, and Surrey beat Leicestershire by 28. London County beat Gloucestershire by seven wickets. At Cambridge Worcestershire run up their second innings, total to 516 for five wickets and then declared. The University made 208 for one wicket and the match was drawn. On Tuesday Surrey beat Worcestershire by an innings and 60 runs.—No play was possible at Lord's on Wednesday, and the game between M.C.C. and Leicestershire had to be left drawn. Derbyshire drew with Essex, and Lancashire with Gloucestershire. Sussex beat Yorkshire by an innings and 130 runs. Cambridge University beat the Philadelphians by six wickets.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of York has received an anonymous gift of £10,000 for the Diocesan Poor Benefices Fund.—The Anglo-Continental Society and the Association for the furtherance of Christianity in Egypt have held their meetings under the Bishop of Salisbury's presidency.

Education Act.—Distress warrants have been issued at Stroud and other places against ratepayers who refuse to pay that part of the education rate which is applicable to sectarian teaching.—Mr. Balfour, in a letter, says the proper course for the "passive resistance" party now is to return a majority to the House of Commons which will alter the law to suit them. Sir William Harcourt, in a letter to Dr. Clifford, points out that there remains another "tyrannical majority" in the House of Lords which the opponents of the Act have no means of changing.—The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on this Act at the National Society's annual meeting on the 10th.

Ireland.—The King and Queen will arrive in Ireland on July 21.—Mr. P. A. McHugh, M. P., was arrested on Saturday for contempt of Court in publishing articles in connexion with a boycotted farm.—The Senate of Dublin University has decided by a large majority to open its degrees to women.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich's, granting a commission for the examination of witnesses in Spain and France in support of a claim to the Sackville peerage.

London Hospitals.—The King and Queen attended St. Paul's Cathedral when a special appeal was made on behalf of the London hospitals. The collection amounted to £1,300.—At His Majesty's Theatre on Monday a drama by the Poet Laureate "Flodden Field" and a version of Rudyard Kipling's story "The Man Who Was" were performed in aid of Guy's Hospital, the King and Queen being present.

Parliament.—The House of Commons reassembled on the 8th, when several votes were passed in Committee of Supply, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied to criticisms on Post Office administration. On the 9th, on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Chaplin moved an amendment directed against the repeal of the corn tax. In the course of the debate Sir M. Hicks-Beach criticized Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed similar disagreement with his colleague's views. Sir H. Fowler also spoke. On the 10th, when Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman were the chief Opposition spokesmen, the Prime Minister replied, and Mr. Chaplin's amendment was rejected by 424 to 28.

The King and Queen on the 9th attended the marriage of Mr. R. G. V. Duff, 2nd Life Guards, to Lady Juliet Lowther.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on the 10th at the marriage of Viscount Crichton and Lady Mary Grosvenor.

The Stationers' Company gave a dinner on the 10th to celebrate their 500th anniversary.

The Turf.—The Manchester Cup was won by Lord Howard de Walden's Zinfandel on the 8th.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Rain has ended the drought and the forest fires.

Somaliland.—An unconfirmed message from Harar says there are some English prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Legislature has adopted a clause excluding coloured persons and aliens from the municipal franchise.—Sir A. Lawley has remitted the remaining portion of the sentences of the majority of the ex-burghers who were convicted of military offences.

THE UNITED STATES.

Disasters.—Further reports have been received of the destruction wrought by floods. A cloudburst in North Carolina has wrecked several towns and caused serious loss of life.—Forest fires have done great damage in the East.

The President reached Washington on the 5th, after travelling 14,000 miles and making hundreds of speeches.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—A representative of the British syndicate who are financing the French railway from Harar to Jibuti states that the syndicate may find capital for a Harar-Berbera line.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says Russia is every day establishing herself more firmly in Manchuria. He also furnishes interesting particulars respecting Russian, German, French, and Belgian activity in obtaining railway concessions, and points out that our own position is worse than ever.

Colombia.—A private telegram announces that public order is officially declared to be restored.

Crete.—Mr. Evans announces the discovery at Knossos of large depositories containing articles of great artistic and archæological interest.

France.—A French force on the 8th bombarded Zenaga. About 300 Moors and one native irregular on the French side were killed. The communities of the Figig Oasis have now tendered their submission.—A collision occurred on the 7th between two French steamers near Marseilles. One of them sank in a few minutes, and about 120 persons were drowned.—The Grand Prix de Paris was won on Sunday by M. E. Blanc's Quo Vadis.

Germany.—A young Austrian doctor has died in Berlin from "pulmonary plague," contracted in his bacteriological work in Koch's laboratory.—The German shareholders in the South African "Netherlands" Railway have accepted the offer of the British Government.

Italy.—The King's visit to England has been postponed to November 15, but he will visit Paris on July 15.

Morocco.—The Pretender is marching towards Tesa and Government troops are moving slowly in the same direction.

Russia.—We publish a letter addressed by our Correspondent before leaving St. Petersburg to the British Ambassador, and a statement by our Correspondent relating to his arrest and expulsion.—Fresh anti-Jewish disturbances are said to have occurred in Russian Poland.

Turkey.—Our Sofia Correspondent says the situation is regarded as no longer acute. There has been some mitigation of Turkish severities in Macedonia, although one report describes a massacre by Bashi-Bozouks.—In a fight on Monday near Salonika 16 insurgents were killed and the one survivor captured.—The prospects of the unification of the Debt are uncertain, as the French say they will join the British opposition unless the Germans give them a full half share in the Baghdad Railway.

Imperial Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent, says it will be impossible to secure preferential treatment with the Colonies without some duty on food, but whether this will raise the cost of living is a matter of opinion, and even in that case the rate of wages will certainly be raised in greater proportion.—Lord Rosebery, speaking on the 9th at Bishops Stortford, said he did not know how a rise of wages could take place. So far as he could see only the landlords had anything to hope from a protective tariff on corn.—Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, speaking at Hokitika, said that a preferential tariff was the only way in which Great Britain could break down the fiscal barriers against her, and hinted that if she did not adopt this policy reciprocity between the Colonies and foreign countries would follow. A resolution in favour of the inter-Imperial preferential tariff policy was carried. The New Zealand Press generally approves the scheme. Mr. Seddon complains of the hostility of certain British statesmen towards Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Our Melbourne Correspondent says that Mr. Deakin's telegram that the Australian Ministries and the great majority of people favour, Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is considered premature. Mr. Kingston, Federal Minister for Trade, says their duty is to wait and support the Imperial Government in every way.—The New South Wales Government strongly support Mr. Chamberlain's proposal.—A contributor to the "Cologne Gazette" traces Mr. Chamberlain's action entirely to the situation in South Africa. The "Petit Journal" suggests that France should come to an understanding with other European States which have an interest in the maintenance of the English market for their produce.

Naval and Military.—A boiler accident occurred on the 9th at Gibraltar by which three men of the Good Hope were fatally injured.—The War Commission held its final sitting for the examination of witnesses on the 10th.—A Court martial assembled on the 10th for the trial of seven Army officers on a charge of scandalous behaviour at Cape Town, on December 25, 1901, to Mr. H. Stanford.

Obituary.—Canon R. C. Moberly; Sir Allen Sarle; Archdeacon Ainslie; and Sir E. Du Cane.—"Times."

THE Lord High Steward to the Kaiser boasts of no fewer than seventy orders, which were conferred upon him by his own and foreign sovereigns. The Chancellor of the Empire, Count Buelow, follows, second best with sixty orders.

THE Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the advisability of adopting a light load line for ships, have reported adversely. They point out that while such a line might prevent insufficient loading, it would be no real protection against improper loading. In their opinion there has been no loss of life sufficient to justify legislation of such a restrictive character.

AT a general court-martial held at Fermoy on June 10, Capt. E. C. Galway, 2nd batt. Royal Irish Regt., was acquitted of a charge of "ragging" at Kamptee, India, on Jan. 3 last. Defendant was accused of having participated in an assault on an officer as a result of a subaltern's court-martial, and also with not having taken steps to stop this "ragging" and with having failed to report it to his superior authorities.

THERE lives at Bledlow Ridge, one of the bleakest spots on the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, Mrs. Phoebe Newell, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday. Mrs. Newell has lived in Bledlow Ridge all her life, having been born in a cottage near to that in which she now resides with her eldest daughter. She has lived under five sovereigns, and has participated in the festivities connected with the coronation of four of them.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

A VISIT FROM THE KING.

STATE FUNCTIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The King and the Khedive exchanged visits to-day.

The Khedive dines with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 29th instant.

The Prince of Wales and the Khedive are guests of the Premier at dinner to-morrow.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The birthday honours include the Knighthood of Mr. Layard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The following Honours appear in the Birthday Gazette :—

TO BE VICE-ADMIRAL.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

General Sir Power Palmer.
General Sir George Higginson.
General Sir Richard Harrison.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

Generals Fowler, Burton, Lord Russell, John Fryer, Charles Knowles, Corvin Smith, George Hennessy, and John Reade.

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

The Companions of the Bath include the following Indians :—Surgeon-General Reid, Colonels Lewis, Dening, Arthur Brown, Woon, Pollock Barret, McSwiney, Harry Massy, Chase, and Dillon.

Four new Peers have been gazetted, including Sir Edward Lawson and Mr. Watson Armstrong, head of the Elswick firm.

The new Baronets include Sir A. Hickman, Major Rasch, and Wilson-Todd, members of the House of Commons.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Grinlinton, Surveyor General, and Mr. Ferguson member of Council, Ceylon, have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

HONOURS FOR CHINA SERVICES.

General Creagh becomes Knight Commander of the Bath.

The following officers get Distinguished Service Orders :—Colonel Aubrey Alexander, Lieutenant Rowand (Royal Marines), and Lieutenant Percy Hall.

The following officers have been promoted:—

Majors O. Brown, Ducat, Dick, Wingate, Fane, and Captain Woods, Royal Artillery.

Doctor Dudgeon has been knighted for his services in connection with the commercial negotiations with China.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

A RUSSO-CHINESE ARRANGEMENT.

TREATY RIGHTS RESPECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said the Chinese Government had intimated that arrangements between China and Russia are being negotiated which would preserve Manchuria to China without loss of sovereign rights, the Treaty rights of other Powers being respected.

SERVIAN PROCLAMATION.

KARAGEORGEVITCH AND THE PEOPLE.

"THE PAST TO THE PAST."

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A Proclamation has been issued by King Peter Karageorgevitch to the Servian people in which he says he consigns the past to the past, leaving history to judge the deeds of each.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT KIEL.

SQUADRON WARMLY WELCOMED.

THE KAISER AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to President Roosevelt assuring him a warm welcome to the American Squadron in response to the reception of Prince Henry in America in 1902.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Mr. Dobson moved in the Commonwealth Senate the repeal of the Act excluding coloured seamen from mail steamers.

THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

GAINS BY THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The second ballots of candidates for the Reichstag show that the Social Democrats have made further gains and carried the whole of Saxony except one seat.

MARRIAGE OF SIR E. GORST.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Sir Eldon Gorst was married to-day to Evelyn, the daughter of Mr. Rudd, the South African millionaire.

The Khedive was present.

A CORRECTION.

In yesterday's message regarding the Khedive's arrival in London Sir Eldon Gorst was erroneously issued as Lord Eldon and Sir John Gorst.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA C.C. VS. THE VOLUNTEERS.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The return match—Simla Cricket Club versus the local Volunteers—to-day ended in a draw, Simla making 245 for seven wickets (Wigram 107) and the Volunteers scoring 74 for three wickets, when the rain intervened.

MR. P. A. M'HUGH, M.P., who has been arrested and taken to Sligo Gaol, complains of the treatment he suffers. Alderman Keenan, ex-mayor of Sligo, who visited him states that Mr. M'Hugh applied to the visiting committee for a cell or room suitable for the literary and journalistic work in which he is engaged, but the committee refused to do anything in the matter. They also refused to give Mr. M'Hugh light in his cell in the evenings.

NEWSPAPER ALLEGATIONS.

A CALCUTTA HIGH COURT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

An application was made yesterday at the High Court before Mr. Justice Sale in the case of F. M. H. Jolly vs. the proprietors of the "Bengalee," Indian Mirror, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and "Bangobasi" that the hearing might be expedited. The case has been on the file of the Court for two years and nine months, and plaintiff alleged that the defendants had published articles in their papers stating that he had stolen some Government currency notes belonging to Dr. Henderson and with one of the stolen notes had purchased a gun from Messrs. Manton and Co., whereas plaintiff could show that the price of the gun was paid by cheque. The application was opposed by all four papers. The Judge made no order, but directed certain witnesses in Assam to be examined at once.

THE TILAK CASE.

MR. KHARPADE CROSS-EXAMINED.

POONA, JUNE 26.

Mr. Kharpade was cross-examined at great length yesterday with respect to his conversations with Tai Maharaj at Singhad. From the point of view of her state of mind towards Bala Maharaj at the time, and also on the subject of the interpretation of their letters, witness said it was impossible for Tai Maharaj to suggest Bala Maharaj's adoption, though she might have spoken favourably about him. The witness explained many things connected with the resolution of the trustees of the 18th June, 1901, relating to the adoption. The cross-examination is to be continued to-morrow. The Aurangabad Commission has been requested to adjourn for one week.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following members of the Bombay Supply and Transport Corps are gazetted a step promotion, each :—J. Smith, G. Lennon Benjamin, and T. Hardinge.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Farewell to be Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, sub pro tem, vice Commander Elderton.

Commander Aves, Port Officer, Karachi, has been granted six months' sick leave.

Assistant Engineer A. Baker has been granted two months' extension of leave at home.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Major Hagger, who has returned from furlough, is posted for employment as Principal of the Bombay Veterinary Department.

It is notified that the Archæological circles of the Punjab and United Provinces have been amalgamated, and that Dr. Vogel and Mr. E. B. Shepherd are appointed, respectively, Archæological Superintendent and Surveyor of the Amalgamated Area.

MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR AND HIS FEUDATORIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 26.

A kharita from the Bombay Government was handed over by the Political Agent personally to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, restoring his Highness to full sovereign powers over his feudatories. These powers were hitherto exercised by the Political Agent under the treaty of 1862. It is said his Highness contemplates giving extended powers to his feudatories.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following changes in the programme of the Native Mountain Battery reliefs have been sanctioned in consequence of the decision to withdraw guns of a Native Battery from Miranshah.

The Abbottabad Battery will now supply two guns each to Chitral, Samana, and Wana ; the Kohat Battery will send two guns from Samana to Kohat ; the Hazara Battery will send two guns from Chitral to Nowshera ; the Peshawur Battery will send two guns from Wana to Bannu, four guns from Miranshah to Bannu ; and the Gujarat Battery will move from Bannu to Abbottabad.

The Abbottabad Mountain Battery furnishes the section for the relief of the Hazara Mountain Battery in Chitral.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 12TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 12th June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Steen Mrs	Pettit Mr M H
Troganowan Mr W H	Lamb Miss L K
Turner Rev C A K	Arnott Lieut R B
Probyn Mr S C	Yeoman Mrs T B
Garrie Major J	Whaley Mr S G
Bodington Mr C H	Carlton Mr M
Mendham Mr	Stewart Mr W
Parkin Mr W A B	Dalgada Mr P
Kirk Miss D	Marker Mr J M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Browne Capt F D	Deakin Mr J B
Kealy Lieut P H	Bligh Mr and Mrs
Smart Miss	Bartholomew Mr C P
Barnard Mr and Mrs A B	Hartley Mr
Rae Lieut M	Tait Mr
Ramsey Lieut M	Maskrey Mr A J
Kennedy Capt A	Branson Mr W
Browning Mr and Mrs C H	Smith Mr J B J
Frike Mr T B	Chessall Mr C H
Partridge Mr R C	MacJohn Mr J
Izengar Mrs L	Alexander Mr G S
Connor Major J C	Walker Mrs
Haggar Major W	Morgan Mr P L
Head Lieut M R	Cosserat Mr W A P, Mrs, child and infant
Lind Lieut A J	Oxlade Mr H J
Fraser Major F and Mrs	Bonnand Mr
Livingstone-Learmouth Lt	Filox Mrs C A and 2 children
Whiting Lieut E	Sarkies Mr
Binny Lieut A J	Batliwalla Mr P S
Wood Lieut J C	Hall Miss
Ross Lieut W R	
Warner Mr A J	

FROM BRINDISI.

Elkington Major R J	Eales Major
Hollins Lieut C K	Arbuthnot Major J
Henning Miss E	Smith Lieut-Col K
Novie Major E M	Watson Mr and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.—Harisiada Mr A

FROM ADEN.—MacNabb Lieut R J

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, to Marseilles and London :—

Reynolds Mrs H W	Masters Col A
George Mr E R	Fracis Mr
Carey Lt Col D	Mehta Mr S N
Gainsford Mr F	Sivastopolo Mr U
Hill Mr J B	Gunter Lt C P
Dwane Mrs H M child and infant	Kauntze Capt C R and Mrs and child
Craig Mr A	Walker Mr
Cobb Mr G D	Kinnavid Mr W M
Dwane Mr H M	Currie Mrs D
Arbuthnot Mr R	Stiven Mrs J
Knight Mr R	Evans Mr G C
Fraser Sir A H L and Lady	Mercer Mr S J
Crawley Mr C K	Roddis Mr F
Wood Mr A N	Schuler Mr H R
Campbell Mr J S	Goldsworthy Mrs
Browne Capt A P	Greenway Lt T C
Potter Lieut C C H	Foote Rev H Mrs and child
Reynolds Mr W G	Nicholas Lt W H
Knoggs Lieut C F	Egerton Major Genl Sir C
Palethorpe Miss G	Stanton Major
Litchfield Mr and Mrs C	Swanston Capt
Aylmer Col F	Munn Capt
Hooper Mr D	Yielding Col
Campbell Major C F	Bristow Mr
Young Mr W C	Maher Mr
Robson Mr	Brewester Mr
Peirce Miss and Master	Jones Mr
Radice Mr C A	Ross Mr
Orighton Mr H O	Duxbury Lt
Douglas Rev John	Dick Mrs J M
Chanter Mr E D	Spencer Lt J A W
Bradley Mr R E	Sheppard Lt T M
Church Mrs, child, 2 infants and nurse	Strachey Mr O
Batten Mr H	Willis Lt Col O F, Mrs and Miss
Wood Mr	Tomlinson Miss
Gordon Mr J	Egerton Lieut
Bonham Mr	Cunningham Mr J S
Thornton Mr B	Smith Major F A
Moore Capt and Mrs A and child	Shepperd Mrs and infant
Perram Mrs G J	McNair Mr and Mrs G B
Wasey Mr G K	Studd Mr E B T
	Heming Commander T H

While playing at being Wild Indians at Plainfield, New Jersey, William James, aged ten years, took "prisoner" a little girl named Theresa Watson, and deliberately shot her dead with a rifle.

While fly fishing the Avon, near Tomintoul, Banffshire, an angler hooked a trout three inches long, which was instantly seized by a grilse of four pounds. The grilse did not relax its hold until safely deposited in the landing net.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Government barque has weathered the storm which raged so fiercely at the beginning of the week, but it has by general consent received so much damage that it cannot, except by a miracle, hold together much longer. Those who so confidently predicted first that before the week was over Mr. Balfour would place his resignation in the hands of the King, and, next, that Mr. Chamberlain's retirement might be hourly expected have proved to be false prophets ; but, notwithstanding the Premier's easy-going optimism, it is difficult to see how "common action and common responsibility" can be maintained for very long, when as Mr. Ritchie's speech shows the Cabinet all along the rank and file of the Ministerial party are hopelessly divided on the tremendous issue that has been raised by the Colonial Secretary. Even should the Ministry itself be able to work together until certain measures on the stocks are passed—hardly anybody now looks for the postponement of an appeal to the country beyond the autumn—it does not follow that their supporters will wish the present unsatisfactory situation with its injurious effect upon trade to be indefinitely prolonged. From this point of view, I think, the remarks made by Sir Seymour King to an interviewer deserve a little more attention than they have hitherto received. He is though a good Imperialist and a Conservative to boot entirely opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and indignantly scouts the idea that the question should be hung up pending further inquiry. It is true that Sir Seymour sits for a constituency on the East Coast, the trade of which is almost exclusively with Continental or other foreign countries ; but he is also a city man, and a city man whose interests commercially speaking are almost entirely bound up with the maintenance of the Empire. He is only one of many Conservatives who hold the same views, and although it may seem a bold thing to say I should not be surprised if the city took the hint given it by Lord Rosebery in his speech last night, and expressed its opinions in no unmistakable terms respecting the new departure which the country is invited to take. Of the debate initiated by Mr. Chaplin space prevents me saying much. Undoubtedly it was the most interesting and important discussion that has been heard within the walls of St. Stephen's since the famous Home Rule struggle. The Speaker of the House of Commons scarcely showed his usual acumen when he ruled that to discuss the general question of a preferential tariff on Mr. Chaplin's amendment which was confined to the abolition of the corn duty, would be irrelevant, and his ruling was of course evaded throughout the debate. There were those who said with some bitterness that this decision of Mr. Gully was due to some arrangement between him and the Government. I never thought this, and the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the greatest offender showed that the Speaker was merely guilty of an error of judgment and that his object was not to help the Government out of a very tight corner. The Speaker is a Liberal, and it is much more likely that he was led into the mistake by a chivalrous desire to be quite fair to the occupants of the Treasury Bench. The surprises of the debate were the Speaker of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Ritchie. It was believed beforehand that the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer was opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda ; but it was not expected that he would be inclined to like such a decided line as for Mr. Ritchie's avowal of Free Trade principles and disbelief in the success of the scheme put forward by his masterful colleague the feeling throughout the Chamber was one of combined wonder and bewilderment. No one had previously given Mr. Ritchie credit for so much courage, and members said to one another that Mr. Chamberlain's power within the Cabinet must have enormously waned. Of course the division gave no indication of the strength of the Opposition to Mr. Chamberlain amongst Conservatives, but in other ways the debate revealed that the fissure created by the Colonial Secretary's action is wider and deeper than any one previously supposed. Indeed there are people who say that Mr. Chamberlain has only two really thoroughgoing supporters in the Empire—Mr. Seddon and Mr. Deakin. This is not very complimentary to Sir Howard Vincent, and is, of course, very far from the truth. But whatever may be the extent of Mr. Chamberlain's support, he has undertaken a task of a very formidable kind, and one that might dismay a younger and more vigorous man.

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDIES.

In common with the rest of humanity the people of this country have been staggered by the fearful butcheries perpetrated in Belgrade the night before last ; but the character of the Servians is too well-known for anyone to be surprised at anything they do. I speak of the Servians collectively, for although the actual assassinations were committed by a comparatively small number, the indecent behaviour of the populace in gloating over the fate of the unhappy young King and his unfortunate wife almost puts them out of the pale of civilisation. Certainly they have shown themselves not for the first time as unworthy of self-government.

THE COLONIAL BOYCOTT AGAINST INDIANS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in his speech in the House of Commons on Monday evening, referred to the outrageous attempt of the Australian Cabinet to exclude lascars from future employment on mail steamers as a "big question." If he had said it was part of a "big question" he would have been more correct ; but the language he employed in regard to the antipodean demand was entirely satisfactory, and will, it may be hoped, be imitated by the Right Hon. Gentleman's distinguished relative in dealing with the Indian difficulty in South Africa. "His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Austen Chamberlain, "and felt themselves precluded now as on previous occasions from assenting to any stipulation for the exclusion of a class of his Majesty's subjects." He need scarcely say that if it would be, as in his opinion it would be, impossible for his Majesty's Government to assent to such a stipulation in any contract, it was doubly impossible in a contract to which the Indian Government was also a party.

An hour or two before Mr. A. Chamberlain was uttering these very proper sentiments Sir William Wedderburn, at a meeting a few hundred yards away, was reading a paper on "Indians in the Transvaal : their Grievances as British Citizens." The Transvaal is not the only portion of South Africa where there are British Indians with grievances and some people may wonder why Sir W. Wedderburn limited himself merely to one Colony. "I have," he said, "selected the Transvaal partly, because in respect of that colony we have full and authentic information regarding the Indian grievances and partly because the Transvaal, being still a Crown Colony, is under the sole authority of the Colonial Office, so that the case is not there complicated by any question of divided responsibility." This is rather smart of Sir William, for hitherto it has been the practice of Colonial Ministers, while expressing cordial sympathy to excuse their action on the ground that they have no power over self-governing colonies. As Sir William showed there is at all events a respectable minority of white men—British and Dutch—who desire the Indians to be treated fairly, and that being the case Lord Milner's defence of the policy he has pursued seems a trifle thin. "Under the Boer Government the anti-Indian regulations were in abeyance, because President Kruger refrained from enforcing them, yielding in this respect to the remonstrances of Mr. Chamberlain. Now for the first time they are being really enforced, not in the casual fashion that would have marked the old regime, but with the rigour of British official methods. The Indians are thus worse off now than they have ever been before." He has pleaded that it was necessary to take this step pending fresh legislation "in view of public feeling," he evidently attaching no importance to the protests of 1,340 English residents and some 500 burghers. "We firmly believe," said the signatories of the English memorial, "that the agitation owes its origin not to their habits as regards sanitation, but to trade jealousy, because, owing to their frugal and temperate habits, they have been able to keep down the prices of necessaries of life, and have, therefore, been an inestimable boon to the poor classes of the society in the State. We do not believe any good cause exists for compelling them to reside or trade in separate quarters." Sir W. Wedderburn submits that three points should be specially urged upon Mr. Chamberlain. First, that before any anti-Indian legislation is sanctioned, a full and formal inquiry as to the necessity for such legislation, should be made by an impartial authority under the direction of the Colonial Office; secondly, that the burden of proof lies entirely upon those who desire to impose disabilities upon the Indians, or any other class of his Majesty's subjects ; and, thirdly, that pending the inquiry, the Pretoria notification of April 8 last should be withdrawn, so as to place all the parties on a fair and equal footing. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, speaking on the discussion on Sir W. Wedderburn's paper, said he rose with a spirit of depression and hopelessness as to getting a remedy for the grievances of the Indians in the Transvaal by the method they had hitherto pursued. He also declared that the loyalty and devotion of 300,000,000 in India was worth a great deal more than the mere handful of Colonists who are inflicting humiliation and injustice upon Indians. Another speaker remarked that Englishmen who protest against the barbarous treatment of the Jews in Russia should be the first to protest against disabilities being imposed upon our fellow Indian subjects in South Africa ; but somehow or other Englishmen as a whole are as indifferent as were the Cabinet when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wished as Chancellor of the Exchequer to curtail the national expenditure. Why this should be so it is perhaps not easy to say positively. Perhaps the steps heretofore taken to enlist their sympathies have not been of the right sort. It is a pity that Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech, Sir W. Wedderburn's paper, and the pertinent questions asked in the House of Commons by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. Markham should have been overshadowed by the inability of the nation to think of anything but Mr. Chamberlain's great plunge.

MR. GALLOWAY WEIR REDIVIVUS.

No fewer than five "unstarred" questions appeared on the Parliamentary agenda yesterday in the name of the member for Ross and Cromarty, who has apparently been too much occupied with the misdeeds of motor car scorchers to devote any appreciable amount of his valuable time to the shortcomings of the Indian bureaucracy. Two of his questions related to agrarian matters. In view of the announcement that the Government of India have recently laid down principles which will secure liberal treatment to landowners in future settlements of the land revenue, the Indian Secretary was asked if he could state approximately for each province what percentage the land revenue will bear to the gross produce. Lord George Hamilton's reply was as follows :—"The Resolution of the Government of India in which these liberal principles are laid down explains in paragraph 16 why it is neither possible nor equitable to fix the demand of the State at a definite share of the gross produce of the soil. In paragraph 17 an estimate is given of the proportion of the gross produce taken by the present assessments in the several provinces, and it is there stated that the average rate, so far from showing an inclination to enhancement, is everywhere on the downward scale." So mote it be. It appears that the amount of additional revenue derived through the irrigation of State canals is estimated ...,900. Mr. Weir wished to know the amounts for each province. They are as follows :—Madras, £527,000 ; Bombay, £111,500 ; Punjab, £91,300 ; United Province, £89,10 ; North-West Frontier Province, £3,000. His third question related to an old enquiry of Mr. Weir, namely, inter-communication between passengers and guards on Indian railways, was the Secretary of State yet able to say when the Government of India would adopt this system. Here is the reply he received :—"I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave to the honourable member on this subject on the 26th of February last. But the matter is receiving, and I will continue to receive, the attention of the Government of India and of the Indian Railway Companies." To another question referring to inoculation with plague serum the following interesting figures were given :—

	Number of Persons inoculated.	Number of Persons inoculated who have since died of plague.
Madras	21,404	Not known
Bengal	31,332	31
United Provinces	8,538	26
Punjab	480,737	1,158
Central Provinces	10,349	31
Coorg	3	0
Berar	2,407	9
Bombay	599,857	1,482

The last of his questions referred to a familiar subject, Would the Secretary of State say whether there is any rule, and if so, what, preventing natives of India being given access to higher appointments on Indian railways. "There is no such rule," says Lord G. Hamilton, and he adds :—"In the Public Works Code (vol. 4, cap. 8, paragraph 37), it is laid down that 'Promotions from class to class will be made on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned cadre, and they will be made wholly by selection of the fittest persons.'"

OLLA PODRIDA.

The friends of the Simla Relief Column are certainly very persistent, and one of them has obtained an interesting statement from Lord G. Hamilton. He was asked to explain, why the Indian Government recommended that the Army Order, No. 9, of January, 1903, should be limited to troops engaged in the operations previous to 3rd March, 1893. The explanation seems satisfactory.

"The Government of India, with all the facts before them, fixed the 3rd March, 1893, as the date on which active operations in the Kachin Hill ceased. The column under Captain Davies, D.S.O., which left Bhamo for Sima on 12th April, 1893, met with no opposition. The delay in the grant of the medal was due to the fact that, at first, the operations in the Kachin Hills in 1892-3 were not considered to be of sufficient military importance to justify the grant of a medal." Whether the explanation be satisfactory or not, these questions as to why the services of this man or that body of men have not been rewarded are becoming rather a nuisance, not to use a stronger word.

The following is an extract from yesterday's "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons :—"East India (Coronation of his Majesty),—Copy presented, —of Account of the Durbar held at Delhi on the 1s January, 1903, in celebration of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward VII. [by Command]; to lie upon the table."

Thank goodness, it has come at last. Mr. Arthur Lee has given notice that on Monday next he will ask the Secretary of State for War, who is responsible for the design of the new German cap for the British Army ; whether it was adopted with a view to increasing the popularity of the service ; and whether he is aware that there has been a marked falling off in the number of applicants for enlistment since the new cap has come into wear. Mr. Lee might also ask whether Mr. Brodrick is aware that there has been a marked falling off in the number of nursemaids seen walking with soldiers since the hideous new headgear came into use.

A POINT IN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would respectfully beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the case reported in I. L. R. 25. All, at page 167 decided by a single Judge, Mr. Justice Banerji, holding that S. 310A of the Civil Procedure Code, Act 14 of 1882, is not applicable to proceedings in execution held by a Collector under S. 320, as the general provisions of the Code of C. P. do not apply to proceedings held by the Collector for the execution of decrees. The rules of the Allahabad Local Government contain no provisions similar to those of S. 310A. Judgment-debtors in that province would lose the advantage of the beneficial and remedial section 310A. On reading the case, I carefully read the rules of our Local Government on the subject, printed at pp. 398 to 405 in Vol. I of Local Rules and Orders made under enactments applying to Bombay. I fail to find any provision in the rules corresponding to S. 310A. If my view is correct, the Allahabad case would apply here. To my knowledge there is no ruling of any other High Court on the point. The Allahabad case shows only a "casus omissus" in the rules. It no rule is made applying S. 310A to the Collector's proceedings a vast majority of judgment-debtors would needlessly be out of the pale of the beneficial section 310A. For the District and for the Taluka in which I work I can state it as my experience that the application of the section to the Collector's proceedings has worked well. I state a case in point. In Darkhast No. 385 of 1901 (execution proceeding) decided on 29th November, 1902, arising out of civil suit 185 of 1899 of the file of the Pandharpur Court, in the Sholapur District, the Collector, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, applied section 310A to the case to the benefit of the judgment-debtor.—Yours, &c.,

Pandharpur, June 25. JUSTICE.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H E Belleau, 5th B Cav	Lieut C H B Wright 2nd M I
Major E J Medley, 17th B Lancers	Lieut D W McPherson, 2nd M I
Capt E N Heale, 7th B Pioneers	Mr A L Hannay, M Cov
Capt H R P Perry, adjutant Calcutta Vol R	Mr J H Allen, M
Capt D Herbert, B	M C ... P Thornton, M
Lieut G F Gretton, 7th B Lancers	Lieut W W Macleod, 1st Bo Lancers
Mr E B Harris, B Cov	Mr G C Whitworth, B Cov
Mr W H L Cabell, B Cov	Mr C A Kincaid, Bo Cov
Mr E F Oppenheim, B Cov	Mr W E Young, Bo
Mr S R Hiznell, B Cov	Mr A D Wilkins, Bo
Mr P H O'Brien, B Cov	Lieut-Col E H Rodwell 2nd P I
Mr E P Chapman, B Cov	Major P E Dixon, R E
Mr D L Johnston, B Cov	Major A A M M Faulkner, I A
Mr B Foley, B C v	Major G F D Hamilton I A
Mr A F Rau, B	Major J C S Vaughan, I M S
Mr H F Pallin, B	Capt E A W Stothard, 4th Lancers, Hyd Cont
Mr J C Hewitt, B	Capt F W C Turner, 1st Lancers, Hyd Cont
Mr T R Tneakston, B	Lieut W P Carson, I M S
Mr H Christie, B	Lieut G C Garrett, 9th Goorkhas
Mr H P Wakley, B	Lieut G O L Kerans, I
Mr H Cloughton, B	Lieut H Biddulph, R E
Mr W R Haughton, B	Lieut R M Clifford, 16th Rajpoots
Mr H N Heseltine, B	Lieut R E T Hogg, Central India Horse
Mr C H Craven, B	Lieut T H Parker, 27th Beloochi
Mr F L Halliday, B	Miss L M Robinson, Q A M N S I
Mr F B Hebbert, B	
Mr H A Bamford, B	
Major A R Dunne, 2nd M I	
Major F A Loudon, 13th M I	
Capt E Codrington, 26th M I	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E C Macleod, I M S B, 1 week's furl	Mr H M Ward, Bo, 2 mo M C
Mr J A Bathurst, B Cov, 4 mo M C	Mr W C Shepherd, Bo, 1 day's furl
Mr E B George, B, 3 mo M C	Col H L Dawson, C V O C B Central India Horse, up to Dec 31 1903
Mr C Benson, M 2 days' furl	Lieut-Col W. P Kennedy, I A, 45 days
Capt H R Hopwood, 3rd Bo Cav, up to Sept 30 1903	Capt W C C Dugat, 4th Goorkha Rifles, up to Oct 31, 1903

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E D Wilson, B	Major C J Fry, 4th Bo Rifles
Mr R Swan, B	Mr B A Brandon, Bo Cov
Mr A J Clarke, B	Major G W Jenney, I M S
Mr C Benson, M	
Mr N Corfield, M	

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

PARADE OF THE TROOPS.

IN celebration of the Birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor the troops of the Bombay Garrison paraded yesterday morning, the European soldiers at Colaba and the native troops on the general parade ground, Esplanade. Though it rained early in the morning the weather was bright when the parades were held, and consequently there were large crowds of spectators at both places. The troops which took part in the parade at Colaba were the Royal Garrison Artillery and the North Staffordshire Regiment, Colonel A. H. Callwell being in command. At a quarter past 7 o'clock the Gunners entered the ground, followed by the Infantry under Major Twyford and were drawn up in a line facing the east, the bands being placed in rear of the line. Colonel Callwell, accompanied by Captain Mayne, Adjutant, R.A., arrived at half past 7 and took charge of the parade. The colours were unfurled and a feu-de-joie was fired by the Infantry. The bands played the National Anthem after each volley was fired. This was followed by a Royal Salute. The commanding officer then called for three cheers, which were heartily given by the troops. At the conclusion of the parade the Staffords marched to their quarters, while the Gunners remained on the ground to witness the presentation of medals to two of their comrades by Colonel Callwell. Sergeant-Major Collard, of the 76th Company, R G.A., was presented with a long service and good conduct medal and Gunner S. Tidey with a South African medal. The native regiments which paraded on the Esplanade were the 17th and 21st Bombay Native Infantry, the former under the command of Major C. W. S. Whyte and the latter under Captain A. H. D. Creagh. Colonel W. F. Cahusac, who was accompanied by Lieutenant K. M. Wollcombe, Officiating Adjutant, commanded the parade. The troops fired a feu-de-joie and gave a Royal salute and subsequently three cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor. The officers present at the parade were : Lieutenants C. E. B. Robinson, H. C. Carrol, and Scott, of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry ; and Lieutenants H. St. G. Scott and Cooper of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

The day was observed as a public holiday, all the public and private offices being closed. The Union Jack floated over the Secretariat, while all the foreign Consulates had their flags hoisted. All the Government as well as the merchant vessels now lying in harbour were decorated with flags and bunting. The Royal Standard was hoisted of the Town Castle flagstaff and a Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

STUDENTS' UNION CLUB.

In commemoration of the birthday of his Majesty King Edward VII a meeting was convened under the auspices of the Students' Union Club in their Hall, Grant Road, when Mr. H. N. Parekh presided It was largely attended and the members took a keen interest in the proceedings.

In moving the first resolution which ran as follows :—That the Students' Union Club records its sense of heartfelt joy on the auspicious occasion of this the 63rd birth-day of his Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, and earnestly hopes to celebrate many returns of such anniversaries for years to come, and fervently prays the Almighty to bless our Emperor with a long, happy, and glorious reign. Mr. M. R. Gokhale, B.A., said :—"We are not gathered here to-day as the representatives of any party political or social but as students—students of Indian History. From the times of the Vedas the bards have sung of a univeral sovereignty reaching to the ends of the earth ; but for aught I know those songs embodied more of their aspirations and ideals than of realised history. Since the birth of Edward VII for the first time were all the parts of India united in one empire, in loyalty and devotion to one universal sovereign. No former Indian ruler, neither Asoka nor Akbar, can bear comparison with our present Emperor either in grandeur, power, or extent of territory. The longing of the Old Rishi for a kingdom bounded by the ocean has now been fulfilled. If there is at the present moment one idea more than any other which permeates through and unites all the people of this country of whatever race, creed, or colour it is their unflinching devotion to the British throne. King-Emperor Edward had once come amongst us, and has all along evinced a unique solicitude for the further advancement of his Indian subjects. In the dark days of famine and plague his heart yearned for us, and he has alleviated so far as in man lay our sorrows and sufferings. The character of the royal family and their conduct towards India have contributed largely in the past to their popularity. Who knows not that the declaration of 1857 was drafted personally by Queen Victoria herself ? I have no doubt that the example of the mother will be followed by the son.

Mr. U. M. Thaker, who seconded the resolution, in the course of an eloquent speech, observed that his Majesty Edward VII evinces a very keen interest in the welfare of the people of India, exerts his best endeavours for the amelioration of their condition and embraces every opportunity of granting rights and privileges as far as compatible with liberty, order, and justice. He further added that under his blessed rule the lion and the lamb drink peacefully at the same stream.

Mr. Mujumdar supported the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The second resolution "That the honorary Secretary of the Students' Union Club be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to his Majesty Edward VII. through H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay," was ably and eloquently moved by Mr. L. M. Desai and seconded by Mr. Dayanath Bhatwadekar.

The President, in the course of an interesting address, said "It is a matter of great pride and pleasure to me to be allowed to associate myself with this gathering which is held to celebrate the 63rd anniversary of the birthday of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. That presidential address must necessarily be inadequate which omits on such an auspicious occasion to take stock of the boons and blessings of the British rule—a rule which is marked by extraordinary progress and rapid strides in all directions, social, intellectual, and moral. The entire history of the British rule in India is an illustration of the great truth that the blessings of peace are no less than the triumphs of war. The real value of the British power in India is to be estimated not by asking how much remains to be done, for there is much scope for improvement and development, but by asking how much has been done, not by asking how far we have degenerated, for the degeneration is the consequence of causes beyond control, but by asking how far that tide of degeneration has been stemmed by the advent of the British rule in India, not by pointing to the vast organisation of railways, telegraphs, &c., for something is due to the progress of time, but by pointing to the growing and general re-awakening which we find in the masses and classes as to the needs of the country. (Cheers) Gentlemen, the sympathy of our King for his subjects is boundless, his solicitude for their welfare almost inexpressible and his love for our country almost unlimited. May the Almighty God, He in whose hands all times and seasons roll guide our Emperor to rule to the satisfaction of the subjects of this world-wide empire, the empire of which we are all proud to be subjects and the empire over which the sun never sets. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Light refreshment and musical entertainment terminated the proceedings.

HINDU CELEBRATION.

A large and influential gathering of the Hindu mahajans of Bombay assembled at Javerbaug for the purpose of celebrating the 63rd birthday of his Majesty the Emperor of India. The premises of the Javerbaug were beautifully decorated with flags and pennons and portraits of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were hung at the entrance and were garlanded. At the entrance below the portraits was hung a board with the words "Long live Emperor Edward VII. Among those present were Mr. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas, Manordas Tribhuwandas Varjivandas, Dr. Dinanath, B. Naik Dandekar and H. B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Purushottam B. Joshi, Rao Saheb Dewji Oodhawji, Rao Bahadur Raghunath S. Jayker, Messrs Krishnarao Aotoba Chamburker, Ganputrao Gopinath Mantri, Vinayek Sadanand Joshi, Mulji Velant (Bar-at-Law), Ratonsey Karamsi Bhatwala, and Jadhavji Keshawji, and others.

Speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Mr. P. B. Joshi, Dr. Dandekar, Rao Saheb Dewji and Barister Mr. Vedant. Maharaj Jadtavji Keshawji then performed Hari Kirtan which lasted for about an hour after which all assembled joined in prayers for the Long life and Prosperity of the Emperor and Empress of India. Three cheers were then given for their Majesties, and the proceedings terminated.

POONA AND KIRKEE.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

The birthday parade of the Poona and Kirkee garrison troops was held this morning in the presence of Lord Northcote and a large gathering of spectators. General Sir Robert Low took command of the parade. The troops commenced to arrive on the ground shortly after seven, and took up their positions. Lord Northcote, accompanied by his staff, with the usual proportion of the body-guard, came up shortly afterwards. General Sir Robert Low, accompanied by his personal and army headquarters staff, rode up, and the artillery then commenced to fire the Royal salute of 31 guns, ten at a time, the Infantry firing a feu-de-joie in the intervals. After firing the Royal salute the troops advanced in review order, and gave the general salute and three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor. The march past of troops concluded the parade. There were 4,500 fighting men present.

POONA, JUNE 26.

Mr. Lucas, the Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, held a Durbar this afternoon at the Council Hall. Before the time appointed, the Sirdars, Jaghirdars and Chiefs, Inamdars and Zamindars commenced to arrive, and were received by the Staff of the Agent who conducted them to their seats. They presented an interesting spectacle with their different dresses according to their ranks. Mr. Lucas headed by his Chobdars entered the Hall, the assembly standing up till he has taken his seat. Mr. Lucas addressed them saying that he esteemed it a high privilege to be called upon to preside at this Durbar. It is just a year ago since the whole empire was plunged in grief by the news of his Majesty's sudden and severe illness. He was in London at the time. Words cannot describe the effect the news produced there. London was thronged by visitors from all parts of England and the empire, who had assembled to show their loyalty. You all know what a marvellous recovery his Majesty made in less than three months. Afterwards the Coronation took place. We must all admire the way in which he pulled through a dangerous illness. We all feel sincerest joy. We must all admire the way in which he performs his onerous duties as the ruler of a great empire. He has quite recently made a tour through Europe in which he visited the Kings of Portugal and Italy, the Pope of Rome, and the President of the French Republic. Tours like this undertaken by Royal personages tend almost as much as anything else to promote friendly feelings between the great nations of the world, and, consequently, to maintain universal peace. This is the first Durbar held since the Proclamation of the King at Delhi. Some of you were present there, and I doubt not that the impressions produced in your minds by it will be lasting. Occasions such as that great Proclamation ceremony are of the highest importance, bringing together as they do all leading men of the Indian Empire and the rulers of the native States and diverse nations of the world at large. His Majesty is no stranger to Poona. He visited this city as the Prince of Wales, and some of you present at the time must have seen him. The Duke of Connaught spent some years in Poona, and it was with greatest reluctance he had to abandon his visit this year. I must again express the great pleasure it gives me to meet you, and must thank you for the attendance. I feel sure that it is the fervent desire of us all that King Edward may be spared long to reign over us, his loyal subject. God Save the King followed. The Sardars were presented with a dress of Honour. The following among others were present at the Durbar :—First Class Sardar Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsley of Alibag ; Second Class Sirdars Tarajora Bapurao Jadhaw Wadikar, and Trimbakrao Gangadhar Gokhle ; and Third Class Sirdars Gangaram Rao, Gangaram Amrit Deshpande, and Nurhar Trimbak Rajmachikar. Pan and flowers were distributed, and the Durbar terminated.

PARADE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

All the troops of the garrison paraded on the maidan this morning, but the public attendance was very poor, only some 100 persons being present. Nor is there any sign of rejoicing A few firms and the shipping are displaying flags.

THE PARADE AT BANGALORE.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 26.

The King's Birthday parade here this morning was held in most beautiful weather, and was a more imposing spectacle than has been witnessed for many years. The troops taking part were the G. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, 12th and 58th Batteries of the Field Artillery, No. 7 Ammunition Column, 6th Dragoon Guards, Essex Regiment, Sappers and Miners, 9th Madras Infantry, 1st Moplah Rifles, 4th Madras Pioneers, Mounted Infantry, 3rd Madras Lancers, and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. The Artillery fired a salute of 31 guns. The Infantry fired a feu-de-joie and gave the Royal salute, and the whole parade gave three cheers for the King Emperor. The parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Eccles Nixon and Sir Donald Robertson, the British Resident also attending. The former presented South African War and Distinguished Service Medals to Veterinary-Captain W. Tatam, A. V. D., and about 300 men of the Essex Regiment. The whole battalion of this regiment wore roses in their helmets and wreaths of roses on their colours in token of the participation in the War of the Roses.

CELEBRATIONS AT NANDOD.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NANDOD, JUNE 26.

The celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birthday was observed amid manifestations of great joy by his Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinghji, Raja of Rajpipla, and his subjects. His Highness held a review of the troops, and a salute of 31 guns was fired with a feu-de-joie. Hearty cheers for his Majesty were given. His Highness then entertained those assembled at the palace and proposed the toast of their Majesties' health in loyal terms. In the evening his Highness gave a dinner in honor of the occasion.

KARWAR, JUNE 26.

The birthday of his Imperial Majesty was kept at Karwar to-day with great eclat and enthusiasm. In the morning prayers for long life and prosperity of their Majesties were offered at churches, temples, and mosques. In the afternoon a grand procession, consisting of large numbers of the townspeople and the boys of all Government and Municipal schools was formed at the Police Parade Ground. The procession was headed by the police under the command of Mr. Hayland, District Superintendent of Police, with the Police Band playing in front, and marched to Badminton Hall, which was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. On the arrival of Sardar Panse, our popular Collector, and the European officers there was a parade, presentation of arms, and firing the feu-de-joie by the Police. Badminton Hall was crowded to the full. The proceedings commenced with songs specially composed, for the occasion in English, Sanskrit, and Vernaculars, and sung by boys and girls of the High and Municipal schools. Sardar Panse addressed the gathering in an impressive speech, dwelling on the auspicious occasion, and referring in eloquent-terms to his Majesty's love and affection for his Indian subjects, the happy termination of the Boer War, to the far reaching influences of the grand Delhi Durbar, lessening of income and salt taxes, the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and to the growing prosperity of the country. The proceedings terminated with three cheers, proposed by Sardar Panse for their Majesties and three by Mr. Leggatt for the Royal family were loudly, which responded to the customary destribution of pan supari, etc, and of fruits to all the School children by Sardar Panse. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

BHAWNAGAR, JUNE 26.

At sunrise this morning the citizens of Bhavnagar were aroused from their slumber by the booming of the cannon announcing this day as the recognised birthday of King Edward VII, Kaisar-i-Hind. The "Darbari Gazette Extraordinary" published yesterday contained the Darbar Resolution by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, regarding the manner in which this auspicious day was to be celebrated and observed as public holiday throughout the territory, and the programme has been strictly followed. Soon after the Royal Salute was fired from the Battery on the Chadika hill, on one of the spurs of which was floating the Imperial British flag. There was held by his Highness on the parade ground near the hill a grand review in which the Darbari Infantry and the corps of the Imperial Lancers participated. The Maharaja was accompanied by the heads of all the State departments, and the "tout ensemble" was very picturesque. In the early morning the men especially of the Corps appeared as usual smart in their uniform on their well trained horses and manœuvres and march past were all that could be desired. In accordance with usual practice one day's batta was given to the men of the Corps and the Infantry. Rs. 5,00 have been sanctioned for the extension and improvement of the Victoria Park and a sum of Rs, 500 is to be distributed among poor Christians here. Soon after the review his Highness, accompanied by his daughter a pretty little intelligent Princess six years old, his brother Prince Mangalsingji, and others left for the Park to plant trees whilst all the officers including the Diwan Saheb, drove towards Panwari Guest House to do the same on Bhavsinghji road, Tree-planting since the Coronation day is now a recognised institution in which the Maharaja has been taking special interest.

SURAT, JUNE 26.

A large and influential gathering of the local bar and the gentry met in Wasivala's bungalow to celebrate the King Emperor's birthday and to meet Mr. Madhuvachram, our retired popular Sub-Judge. A varied and interesting programme of Harikirtan and music was gone through. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting dispersed late after wishing long life to the Emperor and the Royal family.

The sea serpent has opened the season by frightening fishermen off the west coast of Shetland. On four successive nights last week it swam near the Adelong fishing boat, whose crew had to repel it with a boat-hook. The monster destroyed the whole of their nets. It also frightened a Swalloway merchant, who, in a sailing boat, encountered it one morning near the shore. After noting that it was about 30ft long, and had a huge flipper-like head, he went on a tack which led him away from the monster.

THE SERVIAN ASSASSINATION.

KING AND QUEEN SHOT DEAD IN THE PALACE.

DYNASTY WIPED OUT.

PRINCE KARAGEORGEVITCH PROCLAIMED KING.

TERRIBLE STORY OF BLOODSHED.

MURDERS FORETOLD BY A LONDON CLAIRVOYANT.

TERRIBLE and dramatic news came from Servia on June 11. Telegrams were received in London in the morning announcing the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia by the troops and the proclamation of Prince Karageorgevitch as King. Three of the Ministers, several aides-de-camp, and the brother and two sisters of the Queen were also killed.

THE KING AND QUEEN SHOT DEAD.

Belgrade, Thursday.—A proclamation has been posted up in the streets announcing that King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot dead during the night, and that a new Government has been formed. It further says that the Constitution of April 6, 1901, is again brought into being, and that the representatives of the nation are summoned to meet on the 15th inst. The signatures of the new Ministers follow. The deed was carried out by the Army. Besides the King and Queen, the Premier, General Petrovitch, and General Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of War, were shot.

The assassinations, which were perpetrated between 10-30 last night and two o'clock this morning, have been received quietly by the people. The bodies of the King and Queen have been found in the Konak, where they remain.

QUEEN'S BROTHER AND SISTER KILLED.

Later.—In the military revolution which broke out here last night, King Alexander and Queen Draga and her sister were assassinated. Prince Karageorgevitch has been proclaimed King. M. Tudorovitch, Minister of the Interior, one of the King's aide-de-camps, and some of the Royal Guard were also killed. Great excitement prevails. The conspiracy was headed by Major Angikovitch.

10-30 a.m.—It has been ascertained that General Zinzar Markovitch, the Prime Minister, with two other Ministers, and Queen Draga's brother, were also assassinated in the rising last night.—Reuter.

LIVELY SCENES IN BELGRADE.

Cologne, Thursday.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from Belgrade, despatched at 10-20 this morning :

"The excitement in the streets, where the crowds continue to increase, is steadily growing as the morning draws on. In spite of the pouring rain thousands of people are gathered in the streets in the vicinity of the palace. Everywhere there are troops of all arms of the service, and guns are placed in position.

"The troops have discarded their cockades with King Alexander's cipher, and have substituted for them flowers, green twigs, or leaves. Bands of young men are parading the streets waving flags and crying 'Long live Karageorgevitch.'

"From nearly every house flags are flying, but there is no display of crape in sign of mourning. The Royal standard is no longer flying from the Royal Palace.

"Some persons assert that Peter Karageorgevitch has been in Belgrade since yesterday, but this is denied by others. No one knows the exact state of affairs.

"M. George Gersobics is said to have formed a Ministry, in which he has taken the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. M. Vlada Djordevics, a former colleague of M. Gersobics, who is living at Vienna in exile, is also mentioned as likely to hold a position in the new Cabinet."—Reuter.

THE LAST SCION OF HIS RACE.

Cologne, Thursday.—The following telegram, dated this morning, has been received by the "Koelnische Zeitung" from a private source in Belgrade :—

"The Army last night proclaimed Peter Karageorgevitch King of Servia. The troops immediately surrounded the Konak and forced their way into the Royal palace.

"King Alexander and Queen Draga were assassinated. All this occurred between twelve and one o'clock this morning. It is rumoured that all the Ministers were also murdered."

A later telegram from the same source says :—The career of the Obrenovitch dynasty closed in the early hours of this morning on the same day of the year on which Prince Michael was murdered thirty-five years ago in the park at Topscaider, near Belgrade.

To-day a Requiem Mass was to have been sung for Prince Michael, and now the last scion of his race, together, it is reported, with all persons connected with the dynasty by his unfortunate marriage, lies on his bier in the Konak at Belgrade.

The people of Belgrade have been flocking through the streets since three o'clock this morning whispering one to the other the horrid deed, but without uttering any reproaches.

Strong detachments of military are encamped round the Konak.

A further telegram to the "Koelnische Zeitung" from Belgrade says that besides the King and Queen of Servia, the brothers of the Queen and Colonel Naumovics, aide-de-camp to the King, were murdered, as well as several other members of the Court. All entry to the Konak is prohibited by the cordon of troops round the Palace.—Reuter.

THE KING SUMMONED TO ABDICATE AND SHOT.

QUEEN STRUCK DOWN WITH AN AXE.

Berlin, Thursday.—The "National Zeitung," in a message from Semlin, says :—"Last night a party of officers proceeded to the Royal Konak, and by previous arrangement with M. Ljuba Zivkovics, called upon the King to abdicate in favour of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. The King refused, and shot Colonel Naumovitch, who made the proposal. The other officers thereupon sent for General Pavlovics, the Minister of War, and M. Tudorovics, the Minister of the Interior, and shot the King and Queen. General Petrovics (the King's Aide-de-Camp), and the other loyal officers. The leader of the military assailants was Lieut.-Colonel Mischics, of the 6th Infantry Regiment, who himself murdered the Queen. The latter, together with her brother and sisters, was struck down with an axe and killed."

The King was shot. The Queen died at once, but the King lived a few minutes after the fatal shot was fired.—Reuter.

PLOT TO KIDNAP THE QUEEN.

Cologne, Thursday.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" this morning publishes the following telegram, timed 8-20 a.m., from a private source in Belgrade:—

"The story goes in Belgrade that King Alexander had of late been thinking of effecting a separation from Queen Draga. The Queen, however, had become aware of the King's intention, and tried to prevent him from carrying it out. It is said that last night some military officers of high standing tried to carry off the Queen from the Konak by force, but encountered a strong resistance from the Queen's partisans, and that, in a fierce struggle which followed, the King and Queen with their respective supporters were killed."—Reuter.

REVOLUTION PLANNED BY THE ARMY.

Vienna, Thursday.—Telegrams have been received from Belgrade announcing the assassination last night of the King and Queen of Servia, and of General Zinzar Markovics, the Prime Minister.

12-20 p.m.—The latest telegrams from Semlin state that in addition to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, her Majesty's brother Nikodem and two sisters, one general, the King's aide-de-camp, and twelve palace guards were also killed. The revolution was planned by the army, which has proclaimed Prince Peter Karageorgevitch King of Servia.—Reuter.

DID THE KING COMMIT SUICIDE.

Frankfurt, Thursday.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives another version of the assassination. It says that the assassins entered the Royal bedchamber, but they did not shoot the King and Queen. The King seized a revolver and shot the Queen and then himself.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE PALACE.

The Press Association says that the cipher telegram received at the Servian Legation from Belgrade, dated nine a.m. yesterday, contained a phrase which implied that King Alexander's death was in the nature of a struggle and seemed to indicate that the assassins did not at first intend to kill His Majesty.

THE NEW KING "ASTONISHED."

Geneva, Thursday.—I had an interview this afternoon with Peter Karageorgevitch, who is now in Geneva, where he has been staying for some time past.

His Majesty said he was without any official knowledge of the events at Belgrade. He was astonished at what had occurred there.

He only learned the news to-day by a private telegram from Vienna.—Central News.

Paris, Thursday.—According to news published here the new King of Servia was up to yesterday still at Geneva, where he has for a long time past been living with his two children. The King was formerly a pupil at the Military College at Saint Cyr, and served in the Franco-German War.—Central News.

The decision to assassinate the King and Queen was taken months ago by the corps of superior officers at Belgrade. The 6th Infantry Regt. was selected for the work, and Col. Naumovitch, aide-de-camp of the King, was entrusted with its execution. Towards 11 o'clock last night, he, being on service, burst open the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb and rushed in, followed by Col. Mischitch and several younger officers of the 6th Infantry. The Palace guard, drawn from the Royal Horse Guards, had previously been overpowered, and their officer, Capt. Panajotovitch, shot by men of the same infantry regiment. Col. Naumovitch laid before the King a formula of abdication containing expressions outrageous towards Queen Draga and attributing the ruin of the country to her marriage with King Alexander. King Alexander, exasperated, shot Naumovitch dead, but Col. Mishitch seized the document and again demanded the royal signature. The King and Queen thereupon fled to the roof, where they were shot by the pursuing officers. The mortal wound is said to have been inflicted upon the King by Major Lazarevitch, whom he had disgraced two years previously.

As soon as the King and Queen were disposed of, the conspirators turned their attention to the brothers of Queen Draga, Cols. Nikodem and Nikola Lunjevics, both of whom were shot as they left their houses towards 2 A.M. The Premier, General Zinzar Markovitch, his brother-in-law, Jovan Milkovitch, the Minister of the Interior, M. Theodorovitch, and the War Minister, General Pavlovitch, were all shot in their houses.

Meanwhile the streets were occupied by troops, artillery being stationed before the Konak, soldiers, horses, and guns were decorated with sprigs of broom ; the officers had removed the ... and the cockades of Alexander from ... The commander of the Danube division, ... litch, marched with his men towards ... to help the King, but was met near the barracks outside the town by a detachment of rebels under Col. Gagovitch. A fight ensued, in which both officers fell.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Cranborne, in reply to Mr. F. Stevenson, said His Ma-

had been officially informed of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia on Wednesday, and a new Government formed under M. Avakumovitch, a former Prime Minister. The Constitution of 1891, recently abolished by King Alexander, would be restored, and the National Assembly dissolved in March last had been summoned to meet at once.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice asked whether the Government had received any report that the Ministers had been assassinated.

Lord Cranborne said he had seen the report and had no reason to doubt its truth.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A GRAVE AND FATEFUL MOMENT.

Belgrade, Thursday.—The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the new Government this morning:—

To the Servian People.—Last night the King and Queen were shot. In this grave and fateful moment the friends of the Fatherland have combined to form a new Government.

While the Government makes this announcement to the people it is convinced that the Servian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land.

The Government hereby makes known that from to-day the Constitution of April 6, 1901, comes into force. The meeting of national representatives dissolved by the proclamation of March 24 is summoned to meet in Belgrade on June 15.—(Signed; Jovan Avakumovics, Premier, without portfolio; Ljubomir Kalievics, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Stojan Protics, Minister of the Interior; George Genshics, Minister of Commerce; General Jorvan Atanasovics, Minister of War: Vojislay Veljkovics, Minister of Finance: Colonel Alexander Machin, Minister of Public Works: Professor Ljubomir Stojanovics, Minister of Public Worship; Ljubomir Schivkovics, Minister of Justice.

The report that the whole affair was carried out by the army is confirmed. The streets are thronged with crowds of people, who raised loud cheers as M. Protics, the new Minister of the Interior, drove by on his way to the Ministry.—Reuter.

MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Press Association states that the British Foreign Office yesterday received confirmation of the report of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia. The news comes from the British Minister to Servia, but that official is not himself at Belgrade. The Minister telegraphs that a revolution has been declared and that an emissary of the provisional Government has taken steps to inform him that both the King and Queen are dead.

CIVIL WAR NOT PROBABLE.

Reuter's Agency learns that the opinion prevailing in high diplomatic circles in London is that the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia will not be followed by civil war in that country. Since his marriage King Alexander has been most unpopular, and the proclamation of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch who is the son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, is the most probable solution of the present situation, as his election would be the most acceptable to the people. It is known that every Power in Europe is anxious, for peace, and none desires war. Should unexpected complications arise, it is thought that Austrian troops would immediately march into Servia and restore order, but this eventuality is not at all probable.

KING EDWARD INFORMED.

The King and Queen were informed at Buckingham Palace of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia. King Edward had no personal acquaintance with the unfortunate Sovereigns, and their demise did not prevent his Majesty carrying out his day's engagements.

THE NEW KING.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was born in 1846 at Belgrade, and married in 1883 Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. She died in March, 1890. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has figured for many years as a Pretender to the Servian throne.

Other pretenders to the Throne are Prince Mirko of Montenegro and Alexander Constantinovitch, cousin of the late King.

HOW THE KING'S DEATH WAS FORETOLD.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in an interview with a "St. James' Budget" representative related the circumstances of the prediction of the King of Servia's violent death by a clairvoyant referred to by the Servian Minister in London. Following upon a meeting held at his office in March last he entertained a small company at dinner at Gatti and Rodesano's restaurant in the Strand. Amongst the company were three mediums, Mrs. Burchell, of Halifax; Mrs. Brenchley, of St. Thomas's-road, Finsbury-park and Mrs. Max, of Marylebone-road. At a seance earlier in the evening Mrs. Burchell was not very successful. With the smaller company at the dinner it was thought she might be able to do better, and accordingly it was decided to have a second seance. "I am not quite clear," said Mr. Stead "which medium it was that foretold the King's death, but what happened as far as I remember was this: In the course of the seance the medium was handed a jewel which at one time belonged to King Alexander and a letter which had been written by the King. She was not aware to whom they belonged or where they came from. She took them in her hands, and after holding them for a time she said, 'These belong to Royalty.' She then became very excited. 'I see,' she said, 'the interior of a palace. The King is being killed. The Queen is beside him. She has fallen on her knees, and is crying to them to save her. I can't see whether the queen has been killed, but the king is dead. Terrible, terrible!'"

Mr. Stead was not sure whether it was the letter or the ring that had led up to the prediction, but he thinks it was the letter. "The Servian Minister," continued Mr. Stead, "although he was present at the meeting earlier in the evening was not there at the time the king's death was foretold. Someone who was present, however, informed him of the prediction, and he came down to see me. He asked me whether it was true or no, and I repeated to him exactly what I have told you. There is no question whatever about the fundamental fact that something which had belonged to or had come from King Alexander was handed to the medium—Mrs. Burchell, I believe, although I should not like to be positive on the point—and after handling it she pictured the murder scene in which King Alexander was killed, and the Queen was in imminent danger if she had not been actually murdered."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

In a conversation with the Servian Minister, his Excellency informed a representative of the Press Association that the new Cabinet was composed of men of experience and influence. The Premier was leader of the Liberal independent party—not the Labour party, as had been reported, for there is no Labour party in Servia—the Foreign Minister belonged to the Progressive party, and the Home Minister to the Radical party. M. Mijatovitch said the new Government was a sort of coalition Cabinet, and expressed his belief that with such experienced and distinguished statesmen as are now at the head of affairs Servia would pursue a policy best calculated to preserve peace and order, and to avoid anything likely to provoke civil war. The characteristic soberness of his country would, he believed, prevent anything so terrible happening, and the present Cabinet would take measures to prevent the occurrence of anything else likely to complicate the present situation.

In the telegram I received, said the Minister in reply to a question, nothing was said about Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, and that, I suppose, will be reserved for Parliament when it meets on the 15th inst. Referring briefly to the political situation since King Alexander had succeeded to the Throne

THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Belgrade massacre, a wholesale extirpation of a reigning family unparalleled in modern European history, pales into insignificance all previous achievements of the Servian people in the way of assassinations and coups d'etat. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the descendant of Black George, the pioneer of independence and the first Prince of Servia, denounces the assassination of the last of the Obrenovitch as "a detestable crime," remarking that "this is not the fifteenth century."

Belgrade displays no sorrow: it rejoices over the crime as one that has saved civil war. Last night its streets were full of the sounds of rejoicing. No outward signs were there of grief for the ill-fated Royal couple.

In European diplomatic circles no great uneasiness as to the consequences is felt. But in some quarters there is anxiety lest it should again reopen the Near Eastern question.

THE STORY OF THE MIDNIGHT SLAUGHTER.

HOW THE KING AND QUEEN WERE KILLED.

There is naturally much confusion in the various accounts of the tragic incidents in the King's bedchamber, but as to the origin of the coup d'etat and the facts leading up to the attack upon the King and his consort that is clear enough.

Several companies of the 6th and 7th Infantry, all of whom, with their officers, were fully cognisant of what was to be done, and willing to do it, were led by Colonel Machin and Lieut.-Colonel Mischitch to the Palace.

Entering the Palace grounds without opposition, they drew up at the great doors and called upon the guard to open and admit them.

Receiving no response, the two officers named, with their own hands, burst open the doors by means of dynamite bombs, with which they had come prepared. Several of the guards were immediately killed, and the officers, followed by a number of soldiers, rushed through the Palace with cries and shouts.

The King's bedchamber door was closed against the officers, and forced open by the employment of a dynamite bomb.

Colonel Naumovitch, his Majesty's aide-de-camp, presented the King with a deed of abdication, which his Majesty was ordered to sign. It was stated in the document that the King had compromised Servia by his marriage, that he was ruining the country, and must abdicate.

As an answer to the demand for his abdication King Alexander seized a revolver and shot the aide-de-camp dead. Lieut.-Colonel Mischitch then seized the document, and again presented it to the King, who, recognising the danger, fled with Queen Draga, who was in her night attire, to the roof. They were pursued by the officers, and one of them, who had been in disgrace for two years, shot the King. The Queen also was killed.

Some accounts state that the King was standing with the Queen folded in his arms when his life was taken. Some say Colonel Naumovitch was killed by the explosion of the bomb outside the King's bedchamber, some that he was killed in resisting the entrance of the officers. As to the Queen's death, that is said to have been caused by a shot from a revolver and also by a blow from an axe.

A Berlin telegram says King Alexander was mortally wounded in the throat by one of the first shots fired by the conspirators. His last words were, Soldiers, you have betrayed me! The body of Queen Draga was almost cut to pieces.

One report says that the bodies of the King and Queen were thrown into the street from a window, another that the bodies of the King and Queen were laid in the family vault of the Obrenovich's in the chapel of the old cemetery of St. Mark, between 1.30 and 2 this morning.

Later the two brothers of the Queen were shot as they came from their room in the fortress.

Neither the Queen's sister nor her Majesty's two nephews were killed as at first reported.

KING ALEXANDER'S REPLY TO NAUMOVITCH'S DEMAND.

A correspondent of the "Express" sends from Semlin a long account of the tragedy. Thus he describes the King's action when presented with the mandate of the conspirators, with drawn revolvers.

The King, attired only in his nightdress, stood in the middle of the room, pale and excited. In his hand he held a revolver. He demanded furiously the reason of the intrusion. Colonel Naumovitch held towards him a paper.

"We demand your Majesty's signature to this paper," he said, "It contains a promise on your part to break with the woman Draga. This woman of ill-repute has brought disgrace upon your house and the nation. Failing this, you must abdicate."

The King drew himself up, stepped back towards the bed, and aiming deliberately, fired his revolver at Colonel Naumovitch, who fell dead, shot through the head.

At this moment Colonel Maschin, the Queen's former brother-in-law, rushed into the room fresh from an encounter with Captain Lunyevitza, who had offered the most heroic resistance in another part of the place, Lunyevitza, wounded in a dozen places with bayonet thrusts, had torn past his enemies, sword in hand, fighting his way to the door where, coming face to face with Maschin, he was shot dead by that determined conspirator.

At the sight of Maschin, inflamed with passion, and with the lust of blood in his eye, the King turned to the Queen and told her to fly for her life. They both ran from the room, followed by the officers. Behind the latter came a stream of shouting soldiery.

THE REASON THE KING WAS PUT TO DEATH.

A Laffan telegram from Cologne says the officers who led the revolt declare that they could not avoid putting the King and Queen to death, because they knew from experience that the Court clique would surely incite the King to persecution and reprisal if the Queen alone were killed or removed.

THE MURDER OF THE MINISTERS.

The plot was cleverly managed. Officers were placed to watch the houses of all those who had been marked down for assassination.

As General Markovitch, attracted by the commotion, left his house, he was shot. One report says not before he had vigorously defended himself with a revolver. General Pavlovitch, War Minister, was shot in his lodgings, and not, as one correspondent declares, in the King's bedchamber, where he had first struck down Colonel Naumovitch.

M. Theodorovitch, Minister of the Interior, and Jovan Milkovitch, brother-in-law of the Premier, were also fired upon in their own houses.

During the commotion in the palace, a portion of a regiment loyal to King Alexander marched towards the palace to give aid to the King, but their commander was shot down and the soldiers were forced back.

It is reported that the garrison of Nisch has refused obedience to the new Government.

The revolution was carried out entirely by the military, but several leading politicians, notably two who have seats in the new Cabinet, took a prominent part in preparing the blow.

Colonel Maschin was a brother-in-law of the murdered Queen.

Major Luke Lazarovitch, who is reported to have fired the shot which killed the King, had been for two years in disgrace with his Majesty.

SERVIAN PRESS OPINION.

All the newspapers express the hope that the new epoch which begins to-day will prove a blessing to the country. The "Odjek" believes that Servia will in future become a real constitutionally established State, and will join the family of civilised European States on a footing of equal birth and equal worth.

The Radical organs abuse the late King and Queen in the most violent fashion. They declare that the King had always treated the officers with scant courtesy and that he wished to remove the war school to Shabatz.

Baron von Richthofen, German Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, conferred with the Servian Minister yesterday. The latter is understood to have declared that matters could not have gone on much longer as they were, and the coup d'etat has probably saved the country from civil war.

A Laffan telegram from Belgrade reports that some weeks ago King Alexander received anonymous letter in which he was threatened with a revolt if he did not abdicate or divorce the Queen. The police were thereupon reinforced and the King arranged a visit abroad for the Queen.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SERVIAN MINISTER.

ASSURANCE FROM DIPLOMATISTS.

M. Chedomil Mijatovitch, the Servian Minister in London, was seen for a few moments to-day by a "Westminster" representative.

His Excellency has received no further official communication from the new Government, which, under the circumstances, does not surprise him.

Count Beckendorf, the Russian Ambassador, was the first to call upon him to express his condolences, and he was immediately followed by Count Mensdorf, the Austrian Minister, with the same object.

In the course of conversation with these two gentlemen M. Mijatovitch was fortified in his belief that the two most interested countries in the future of the Balkans—Russia and Austria—would in any event respect the free decision of the legitimate representation of the Servian nation concerning the choice of their future King, and he believes that the other European Powers will follow their lead in recognising the choice of the Servian people after the official proclamation of the Parliament's selection of a Sovereign.

His Excellency's personal impression is that without doubt Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will be elected by the Parliament (Skupshtina and Senate) when that Assembly meets next week.

"If civil disturbances should arise—which I do not anticipate—they will in no way change the aspect of affairs. Russia would step in and prevent any civil war on her frontier."

M. Mijatovitch explained that Mr. Kalyevitch, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, was the Premier when Queen Draga was married to King Alexander It is true, he went on, that Queen Draga was not popular in Servia, but it is due to her memory to say that she made every effort to be so by good works. She supported numerous charities, made gifts to the Church, and interested herself in all popular movements.

As regards my own position, said the Minister in conclusion, I am like a sentry at his post, I am waiting for orders.

THE BOGDO OF MONGOLIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in the theatre of the old University buildings in Burlington-gardens, a lecture was delivered by Mr. C. W. Campbell, C. M. G., on "Journeys in Mongolia."

The Lecturer said that Mongolia had not received much attention from Englishmen, It had little or no charm for the tourist; no scenery, no sport. Mongol life was simple and not beautiful, and the few objects of interest were archæological relics, unattractive in form and not easily accessible. He proceeded to describe his journey in the summer of 1902 from Peking to Kalgan by way of the Chahar country, the Dalai Nor region, East Hochid and Uchimuchin, the Khalha river, Bur Nor, and the Kerulon Valley to Urga. Urga is the religious and administrative centre of North and East Mongolia, and in speaking of it the lecturer gave some interesting particulars concerning the "Bogdo." He is the pontiff of the Lamaistic Church in North Mongolia, is popularly venerated as the third importance of the great avatars, or living gods, coming after the Dalai Lama of Lhassa and the Pantshem Lama of Tashilumpo, and occupies a political position in the Mongol world analogous to that of the Popes of medieval Christendom. The ecclesiastical title is Cheptsun Damba Khutukhtu, which was originally conferred by the Dalai Lama of Tibet in A.D. 1653 on a son of the Tusheta Khan. This prince, the first Bogdo, was the St. Paul of Mongol Lamaism, and is known in Mongol history as Undur Gegen. Under his advice the Khalha tribes gravitated to China rather than to Russia, in 1688, when the attacks of the Kalmucks under Galdan threatened their existence. He is the Grand Lama (Houtouktou, who figures so largely in Gerbillon's description of the assembly of the Khalha princes held by Kanghsi at Dolon-nor in 1691. Ever since his death, 1723, the Urga pontiffs have come from Tibet, and the present Bogdo, the eighth incarnation living in Mongolia, is the son of a steward in the Court of the Dalai Lama of Lhassa. He was born in 1870, and was invested and brought to Urga when a child of four. His education does not seem to have fitted him to fill the position of a living deity with dignity or wisdom, and since he passed from tutelage the demands of his court on the purses of the Khalhas have become a burdensome tax. The lecturer was a trifle surprise to learn that he was married, and openly appeared at festivals with his wife and child. Devout Mongols who were asked to explain this mode of life singular in the head of a celebate Church asserted that it was a subjective hallucination only apparent to the unfaithful. But there was a large proportion of unfaithful Mongols and amongst them it was a common-opinion that the present Bogdo would be the last of his line.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9 (Times).—The prospects of the completion of the unification of the Ottoman Debt are very uncertain, as the French declare that they will join the English opposition unless the Germans give them 50 per cent. share in the construction, working, and control of the Baghdad Railway. This the Germans declare impossible, as the Sultan granted the concession on condition that it should remain in the hands of the Germans, who, therefore, cannot cede the control. The Germans equally cannot undertake the enterprise without guarantee which only unification renders possible.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7 ("Times.")—In consequence of the formal protest of the British Embassy, the Cabinet Council to-day examined the question of the application of the Hedjaz Railway stamp, which the Embassy considers arbitrary and prejudicial to the interests of British trade, which alone represents 50 per cent. of Turkey's entire foreign trade.

RUSSIA AND THE CIVILISED WORLD.

THE KISHINEFF OUTRAGES.

Vienna, June 9 (Times).—The Piccolo of Trieste, which has more than once shown itself surprisingly well informed on Russian internal affairs, writes to-day:—

The real attitude of the Russian authorities towards the Kishineff massacre is revealed by the fate of the appeal drawn up by Russian journalists and writers who, after denouncing the massacre, deplored the legal disabilities of the Jews. None of the journals inspired by the Government would publish the appeal. It was, however, printed by a weekly review, whose editor was immediately summoned before the Police Commissioner and told that by stating that there was a connection between Jewish disabilities and the Kishineff massacre he had attempted to throw the responsibility upon the Government, and was warned that a repetition of the offence would be punished by banishment to Siberia. Even more characteristic is a speech delivered by the Vice-Governor of Bessarabia, M. Ostrogoff, to the Jews who attended the funerals of the Kishineff victims. "Too many of you have come," he said, "I have authority to disperse you, but I will be compassionate. Calm yourselves: forget what has happened; consider it as an expiation of your sins and of the sins of your fathers. It is the will of God: bear your trial with resignation."

The Vice-Governor evidently felt he had a mission to interpret Christianity to the Jews!

The same correspondent adds:—

In the Australian Chamber to-day a number of Deputies presented an interpellation to the Premier on the Kishineff massacre to know whether he was disposed to communicate with the Foreign Minister in order that the latter might use his influence with the Russian Government to obtain the adoption of strong measures to prevent the repetition of such occurrences, and might draw the attention of the Russian Government to the fact that the Kishineff massacre was an outrage to human feeling and a danger to the general peace. In the preamble to the interpellation it is stated on the authority of eye-witnesses that Russian officials with civilian clothes over their uniforms led the anti-Jewish mob, that the massacre ceased at a word from the Governor, and that the 10,000 persons rendered homeless and the 20,000 deprived of subsistence by the massacre mostly belong to the poorer classes. The middle classes were less affected and the rich hardly touched. The last circumstance proves that those whom the authorities wished to protect they were able to protect without difficulty. The interpellators recognise the delicacy of criticising events in a foreign State, but consider it impossible to keep silence in view of the danger that the approaching Russian Whitsuntide may be made the pretext for organising a fresh outbreak of fanaticism.

The Lord Mayor of London has made urgent representations in the proper quarter touching the recent deplorable atrocities in Kishineff, and has received assurances which tend to allay the anxiety entertained throughout the world with regard to any recurrence of such outrages.

M. DE PLEHVE AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

The critical attitude adopted by a considerable section of the French Press with regard to questions of internal policy in Russia, and especially with regard to events in Finland and to the Kishineff outrages, has been viewed (the "Times" states) by M. de Plehve with grave displeasure and apprehension, and a special agent of the Russian Ministry of the Interior who resides in Paris has been instructed to take active measures to promote a counter propaganda in other French newspapers, and, if possible, to secure the support of French official circles in this direction.

AMERICAN FEELING.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 8:—

A national protest against the Kishineff massacres the formation of a national association composed of Jews and Gentiles, and the appointment of a commission to represent to the Czar the just anger of the American people—such are the most recent proposals in respect of Russian outrages of all kinds upon Jews, whether civic oppression or mob violence. All these were urged last night by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer and approved by a great and important assembly in New York. It is believed that the President has been considering the whole subject since his return to Washington. It is suggested by those near him that he would personally favour diplomatic representations to the Russian Government if a diplomatic basis for them could be found. Mr. Hay's judgment on that point is likely to be accepted, but there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would rejoice if the general resentment of the American people could be brought officially to the notice of Russia.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

The following telegrams are published:—

Brussels, June 8 (Standard).—In the last Note addressed to the British Government, the Congo Free State maintains absolutely the right of occupation in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, claimed to be conferred upon it by the Treaty of 1894. The Free State is inclined to abandon the Lado Enclave in exchange for other territory, but it refuses to accept a pecuniary compensation. It is said here that the attitude of the Congo State is firmly supported by France.

June 10.—The negotiations with regard to the Lado Enclave have come to a complete standstill.

King Leopold's Memorial in reply to the British action against the commercial monopolies in the Congo Free State is finished, and will be immediately sent to all the signatory Powers of the Berlin General Act. The Memorial is accompanied by a document containing the opinion of several prominent professors of international law, who state that the present system practised in the Free State is not contrary to the prescriptions of the Berlin Act.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

The "Politische Correspondenz" states that in Vatican circles it is believed that the Pope will not receive M. Loubet as the Holy See cannot depart from its attitude regarding the visits of the Heads of Roman Catholic States to the King of Italy.

THE BALKAN OUTLOOK.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Sofia on June 5:—

M. Natchovitch has had two long conferences with the Grand Vizier and his reception by the Sultan is expected to take place to-day after the Selamlik. He has been received cordially by the various embassies and obtained promises of Austrian and Russian support. The friendly intentions of Russia may be deduced from the fact that the French Embassy at Constantinople has been instructed to extend a welcome to M. Natchovitch as the result of inquires made in St. Petersburg. The Nationalist Party here denounces M. Natchovitch's mission and predicts its total failure. The liberation of a large number of prisoners in Macedonia, which causes great satisfaction here, may, perhaps, be regarded as the first concrete result of the incipient rapprochement. It is announced that 200 have been set free in addition to the 400 recently liberated at Salonica.

June 7.—M. Natchovitch's reception by the Sultan did not take place on Friday as was expected. It appears that there was no desire on either side for an interview until the situation has further cleared. The friendly action of the British Ambassadar, who, shortly after M. Natchovitch's arrival used his influence with the Grand Vizier for the purpose of facilitating a rapprochement is much appreciated here.

June 8.—The more optimistic feeling prevailing at the Embassies in Constantinople with regard to Macedonia, is shared by diplomatic and Ministerial circles here. The situation is regarded as no longer acute, though sporadic conflicts with bands will doubtless continue. The negotiations at Constantinople will probably be protracted for a considerable time, and meanwhile the new Bulgarian Cabinet, whose future existence depends on the success of its pacific policy, will exhaust every effort to maintain friendly relations with Turkey. The immediate object of M. Natchovitch's mission—to obtain some mitigation of Turkish severities in Macedonia and the release of the innocent persons arrested—has already been to some extent attained as it is officially stated that 800 persons have been liberated in Salonica alone, and the number of Hilmi Pasha's intended exiles has been reduced to a few scores. That the revolutionary leaders may provoke a general insurrection and thus frustrate the programme of the Government is not now anticipated in responsible quarters.

June 10.—According to information from a Turkish source of the highest authority, 1,400 Bulgarians are still detained in various prisons in Uskub and Monastir villayets. Most of these will be liberated within the next six or eight days by four special commissions, which will be despatched to Uskub and Monastir. This step has been decided upon at the express desire of the Sultan.

Athens, June 7.—It is announced from Salonica that a courtmartial yesterday sentenced to death four Bulgarians—Bogdanoff, Minoff, Asoff, and Styan—who were the chief authors of the recent dynamite outrages there.

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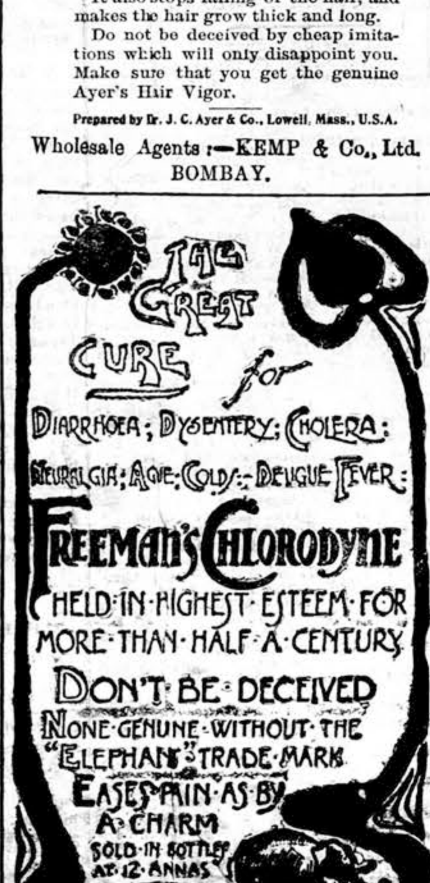

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

LAUREATE PLAYWRIGHT.

TENNYSON once declared that the only advantage he obtained from the Laureateship was that he was invariably given the liver-wing of a chicken at luncheon. He forgot that it meant his having plays produced by actors who, but for his rank, would have been chary about undertaking the risk. Eventually six of his dramatic productions were staged in London. Therefore Mr. Austin, his successor in the Laureateship, has ample precedent for the production of his play which the King witnessed on Monday at His Majesty's Theatre. Possibly, however, he will be glad to have his work adjudged as that of plain Alfred Austin, rather than as that of the laurelled poet of the Kingdom. He has been careful before now to preface one of the editions of his works with the assurance that, although Poet Laureate, he is a perfectly free agent, and that the idea that he is expected on stated occasions to publish "courtly sentiments in verse" is a wholly mistaken one.

LIGHTS WHICH FAILED.

There comes a time in the life of every poet when he is consumed with desire to plan and produce a drama written in poetry. It can not be inspiring to those who woo the muse to recollect that in the majority of cases failure has resulted from such efforts. Scott made the attempt, and gave it up as beyond his power. Coleridge staged "Remorse." The play was a failure. Such portions as did catch the imagination of the theatre-goer were those of which the poet was least proud. Wordsworth also sought applause across the foot-lights, and abandoned the quest as hopeless. Byron declared that none of his dramas was written with a view to presentation on the stage. Shelley, deemed the least likely to win aporoval as a dramatist, came nearest to securing popular approbation. But although he believed that "The Cenci" was well fitted for the stage, it never made its appearance in the theatre.

BROWNING AND TENNYSON.

Browning and Tennyson were the most persevering of our poets who, not being dramatists, sought the forbidden fruits of success. Browning wrote his longer dramas when he was young and his knowledge of dramatic art small. He failed, and, realising his failure, wrote no more. Tennyson reserved his serious dramatic writings for more mature years. Yet during all his lifetime he was neither a popular nor a profitable playwright. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced his "Falcon" charmingly, but the note of ill-luck was struck very early. The beautiful falcon kicked most strenuously against stage-life, and Mr. Kendal bears to-day evidences of its grip upon that wrist of his which bore the taloned bird. The poor creature died during the run of the play, and is a memento which the famous actor and actress hold up as a mute object lesson to those who would enter a profession for which they have no call.

THE LAUREATE AT THE LYCEUM.

When Lord Tennyson first showed Becket to Sir Henry Irving the latter pronounced it magnificent, but said it would cost £3,000 to mount it, and he was not prepared to take the risk. Give me something short he added, and I'll take it. Accordingly the Poet Laureate wrote The Cup, Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry did all that human art could contrive for the success of such a piece, but the author was not altogether satisfied with Sir Henry's realization of his creation, we are told. On the other hand, he declared Sir Henry Irving's Philip in Queen Mary a consummate performance, and with his Richard III., his best part. Nevertheless, although Browning, who was present at the first-night performance, wrote a characteristically enthusiastic letter of congratulation to the author, the play did not assist Tennyson's reputation as a dramatist.

POSTHUMOUS TRIUMPH.

Not until the tomb had closed over Tennyson was the triumph of Becket secured, Sir Henry Irving had the play just as it had left the hand of the Poet Laureate, and he dealt with it in the light of a sacred duty. It was the only one of Tennyson's plays to prove a success. Sir Henry Irving attained by its production his supreme achievement as actor and manager. It proved, in his own words, one of the three most successful plays produced by him at the Lyceum. To the present Lord Tennyson he wrote, To me, Becket is a very noble play, with something of that lofty feeling and that far-reaching influence which belongs to a Passion play. There are in it moments of passion and pathos which are the aim and end of dramatic art, and which, when they exist, atone to the audience for the endurance of long acts. There is one thing, however, which playgoers do not forgive Sir Henry. He it was, who counselled the introduction of Tennyson's wooden fairies in the "Foresters."

HISTORY WHILE YOU WAIT.

We make history so rapidly nowadays that events which in quieter moments would arouse acute interest slip past almost unnoticed, and it is only in reading what has gone that we realise that a crisis has been passed, or a corner-stone in the structure of the Empire raised to its position. The sequel to one of the most interesting chapters in our Empire story has just been written in New Zealand. Sixty years ago the aborigines of New Zealand were killing and eating one another. They had done so more generally earlier. To-day Mahuta, the Maori King, is a member of the Legislative Council, and has just joined the Executive Government. His grandfather, King Potatau was not killed and eaten by his enemies, for the sufficient reason that he himself played the executioner and diner. At about the time that all this was happening, Selwyn went out to found a New Zealand beshopric.

A REGAL CABBAGE LEAF.

Maori names still serve for descriptions of rivers and districts in the land, as well as for the natives themselves. But the Legislative Assembly contains no such strangely-named warrior as one who played a considerable share in the great transition period, when Sir George Grey was fighting savagery and enforcing civilisation sixty years ago. Rauparaha he was called, which in good English is "a cabbage leaf." The father of Rauparaha had been eaten by a rival king, who, as he masticated his cooked enemy, remarked ecstatically, "This man eats like a young cabbage." The son of the assimilated one vowed vengeance, and took the name Rauparaha to emphasise the fact. None of his obiter dicta upon like occasions have been preserved. He had been known to shoot and eat a girl just before he came to grips with Sir George Grey.

AN IMPERIALIST'S DREAM.

From tattooed savages to men of culture and high statesmanlike qualities is the step which the Maoris have made within these three score years. The progress of the governmental system under which they have lived has been not less remarkable. A chief once said to Bishop Selwyn, "You tell me to turn my gaze to Heaven, not to care for earthly things, and all the time I am doing so you are grabbing my land. In that belief they fought. They wanted a king, and they wanted secure tenure of their own land. Grey gave them the latter, and brought them to a frame of mind in which for good and all the ruler of Great Britain became their Sovereign. Out there in the wilds he dreamed his dream of a great imperial federation in which all our far-extending Colonies would be included. It was not given to him to see the consummation of his dream, but the end was in sight before he died. It was better than once he dared to hope. He received an official letter from Downing-street as he stood on the seashore at Wanganui. It was a Constitution for New Zealand, passed by the British Government. At the moment of its receipts he was watching a battle in progress with the Maoris.

DECLINING A CONSTITUTION.

It was a critical moment for the history of New Zealand. The Constitution which the Government, with the very best of intentions, had passed, Sir George Grey found would destroy the effects of the most important treaty he had effected, would take away the natives Magna Charta, lay them open to the despoiler, and make him appear a traitor in the eyes of them all. He did a daring thing—refused to give effect to that Constitution. He returned it to Downing-Street, explained his position, and himself set to work to draw up a Constitution. "The circumstances under which I drafted it were peculiar and romantic," he has told us. "I went up into the mountains between Auckland and Wellington, camped on Ruapeha in a little gipsy tent, and set to the task. A few Maoris accompanied me to carry the baggage; nobody else, for I could not have drawn the Constitution with a cloud of advisers about me." His proposals have undergone modification in parts since then, but he brought the land peace and set in motion that tide of prosperity which has never since ebbed.

A FAIR HERITAGE.

New Zealand buys from us apparel, arms, carriages, chemicals, cotton goods, leather, iron and steel, machinery, paper, spirits, woollens—five and a half million pounds' worth a year. She finds us customers to just double that extent, supplying us with beef and mutton, butter and cheese, rabbits, skins and hides, wheat tallow, gum, and above all, wool—three and three-quarters of a million sterling this latter brings her. She has a million and a half acres of land under cultivation; eleven and a half millions under sown grass; she possesses twenty and a quarter million sheep, a million and a half of horned cattle, and close upon three hundred thousand horses—this in a land where formerly they had nothing bigger than a bat. The Government of New Zealand has 2,235 miles of railway, 21,705 miles of telegraph wires, and a postal system dealing annually with fifty-five million letters, and thirty-eight million newspaper and book packets. The Maoris have dwindled to 43,000, but their decay appears to have stopped, and they share fully in the good things dispensed by their Government, in which a king of theirs has now come to take a personal share.

A HANGING MATTER.

The extraordinary story of the slaughter of valuable sheep by some mysterious animal or animals in Kent last week will probably be the means of giving a bad name to some poor dog, and hanging him. First catch your dog, of course. Your expert will tell you that the holocaust does not bear the impress of the dog's work. Rather he would bid you cast round to see if there be not a couple of harmful, unnecessary pine martens at work. The locale is not one which the marten would seek; but the slaughter of the sheep and the manner of it are his exactly. One of the many cases on record is that in which a couple of these creatures—thirty-six inches of sanguinary ferocity all told slew in one night fourteen out of a flock of twenty-one lambs. The victims had all been seized by the nose, which organ had been eaten away sufficiently to admit of the marten's extracting every drop of blood from the body of the creature. But martens are scarce even in the farthest north of the Highlands; they are practically unknown in England.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

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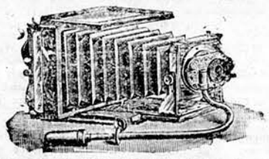

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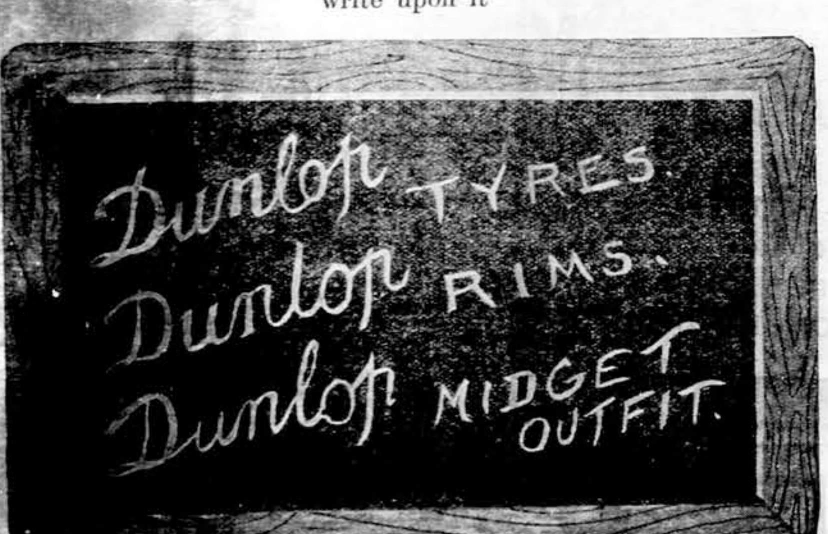

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Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

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FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

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THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people ; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is grad ally replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operation before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold by

THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
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Flat-shaped "Meridian Watch Co.'s" Watches.

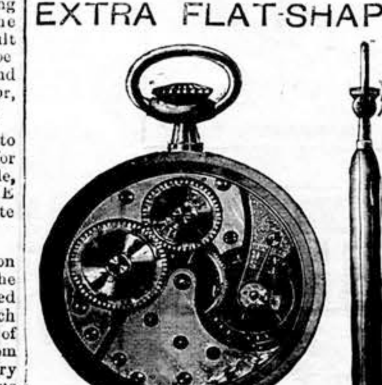
Description: As per Illustration.

Keyless, ¾ plate, lever movement, chronometer balance, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

No.	Quality	Jewels		Nickel Silver. Rs.	Stg. Silver. Rs.
A	OPEN-FACE	11	Ruby Jewels	12	15
B.	,, ,,	15	,, ,, compensating balance.	14	20
C.	HUNTING	15	,, ,, chronometer balance.	20	25
D.	½ HUNTING	15	,, ,, chronometer balance.	23	28
E.	HUNTING	15	,, ,, compensating balance.	28	30
F.	½ HUNTING	15	,, ,, compensating balance.	30	33
G.	OPEN-FACED, with *Observatory Certificate.*			—	40
H.	½ HUNTING	,,	,,	—	45
				14 Carat Gold.	18 Carat Gold.
R.	OPEN-FACE		FULL JEWELLED	42	50
S.	HUNTING		,, ,,	58	65
T.	½ HUNTING		,, ,,	60	68

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

EXTRA FLAT-SHAPED OR LENTILLE WATCHES.



Extra Flat-shaped "Meridian Watch Co.'s" Watches.

Description: As per Illustration.

Keyless, ¾ plate, lever movement, chronometer balance, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, examined and regulated.

	Quality		Jewels		Stg. Silver.
I.	Quality OPEN-FACE	11	Ruby Jewels	...	Rs. 16
K.	,, ,, ,,	15	,, ,,	...	,, 18
L.	,, ,, ,,	15	,, ,,	...	,, 21
M.	,, ,, ,,	15	,,	,, pendant hand setting	,, 24
N.	,, HUNTING	11	,, ,,	,,	,, 26
O.	,, SEMI HUNTING	11	,, ,,	,,	,, 28
P.	,, HUNTING	15	,,	,, compensating balance	,, 28
Q.	,, SEMI HUNTING	15	,, ,	,,	,, 30
					18 Carat Gold.
U.	OPEN-FACE	,,	,, HEAVY CASE	...	70

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Warranted 1 year.

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Repairs to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, etc., etc., done at very moderate rates, by and under European supervision.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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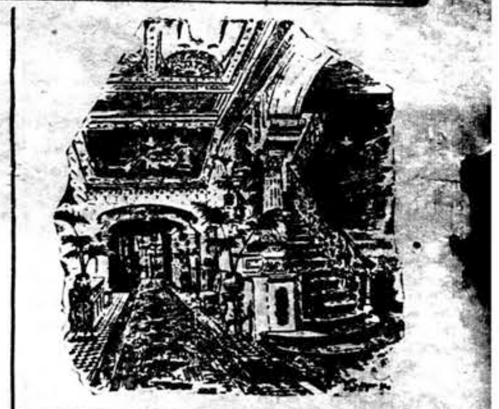
These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles [illegible] The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.



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